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SENATORS PLANNING RENEWAL OF DRIVE ON PUBLIC DOMAIN

Abolishment of Land Office Is Purpose of Campaign Backed by Western and Southern Members—Charges Prepared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Administration leaders, who recently in the Senate headed off a gigantic raid on the public domain, skillfully engineered by western and southern senators, appear now merely to have scotched the immediate plans of the raiders.

Frustrated in this early attempt to divert hundreds of millions of acres of public lands to the control of the states in which they are located, William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, leader of the group, is maneuvering now for a general fight for abolishment of the land office, after Congress reconvenes on September 21. Back of him in this movement Senator King claims the support of enough Republican senators from the west to jam a bill of this character through the Senate.

Extravagant waste of public funds, hampering "red tape," mismanagement and a policy that is clearly out of harmony with public views are some of the counts in Senator King's bill of complaint against the General Land Office under the Department of the Interior.

Action by Governors

Governors of all the western states, Senator King claims, took action at their conference in Washington not long ago, in favor of turning back to the states the millions of acres of lands that were transferred to the federal government upon their entrance into the union. Public sentiment in the west, he declared yesterday, demands that these lands be controlled by the states in harmony with the views of the people and that all ties that bind them to the federal government shall be severed finally and completely.

Meanwhile, the Department of the Interior, through Secretary Albert B. Fall, is preparing to whip into shape a broad and definite policy with regard to the great public domain of the United States, which contained on [illegible] unappropriated lands [illegible] totaling 549,281,601 acres in 19 public land states and Alaska.

Thousands of applications filed with the Department under the oil lands leasing bill, the water-power act and other pieces of legislation enacted in the last year or so, remain to be acted upon. Disposition of oil lands, valued at many millions of dollars in annual royalties and bonuses, is being prepared with a view to carrying out the mandates of Congress. Millions of acres of lands, held in reserve for private claims, likewise remain to be disposed of.

Accomplishments Threatened

All this work, Edward C. Finney, first Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department, and acting secretary in the absence of Mr. Fall, points out, would be thrown into the discard by such a bill as Senator King and certain other members are proposing.

Senator King, who is making no attempt to conceal his plans to abolish the General Land office, readily admits that passage of his bill to transfer the public lands, without restrictions, to the states in which they are located, would halt any policy which the Interior Department may have in view now with reference to the public domain.

It is Senator King's proposal to have the states step into the shoes of the federal government, execute the terms of all leases heretofore transacted and adopt their own individual policy toward unleased lands.

Passage of such legislation, he claimed, would not necessarily repeal the oil lands leasing bill, the water power act and other measures which Congress has written upon the statute books.

Transfer of Control

Their administration would be transferred simply from the Federal to the state governments, which would carry out their execution along the lines set down by Congress.

Senator King declared that he intended to go before the Public Lands Committee, when Congress reassembles, to urge a favorable report on the bill. It is said that such prominent Senators as Francis E. Warren (R.), of Wyoming, and Albert B. Cummins (R.), of Iowa, would support any movement to divorce the Federal Government absolutely from any future administration of the public domain. Senator King believes emphatically that a majority of the Senate would vote to do this if the question is brought up squarely before them.

Administration leaders, however, are not apt to permit such a bill to be railroaded through the Senate unless it has the "O. K." of the executive department upon it. Any attempt to press the legislation, especially by Democrats, will lead to a long and stubborn fight.

The position of Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of the Interior, was one of pronounced opposition to discontinuance of the General Land Office. It was under Secretary Lane that some of the greatest reclamation projects ever undertaken by the government were carried out. While Secretary Fall has not given his views on the question of transferring the public lands to the states, the fact that he is going ahead with plans for future development of the public lands is convincing proof, Mr. Finney states, that he will throw the whole weight of his influence towards having the states "keep hands off."

UNIFICATION PLAN FOR CHINA FAILS

Defeat of General Lu by the Forces of Dr. Sun Yat-sen Destroys Hopes of Uniting Country by Force of Arms

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—A few months ago it seemed as if the provinces would be able to agree upon a plan of unity which would bring an end to the ceaseless strife which has been going on since the establishment of the Republic. The pivotal point of the plan was the Province of Canton and the man on whom the central government pinned its faith was the powerful General Lu Yung-ting. General Lu was fully conversant with the situation in Canton and considered himself able to cope with it. He belongs to the neighboring Province of Kwangsi, from which most of the military leaders of Canton have sprung for several generations. He had a large force which had always been loyal to him and ready to obey his orders even during the trying months when the recalcitrant military government, headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Wu Ting-fang and Ts'en Chun-hsuan, was in nominal control of the Province.

Events moved rapidly after the establishment of the military government for the second time last spring. The collapse of Governor Tang Chi-yao in Yunnan Province gave promise of added prestige to General Lu and threatened the Canton leaders with immediate defeat, but this was only temporary. The single factor which brought about a change in the fortunes of General Lu was the suddenly-developed military leadership of General Chen Chung-ming.

General Chen had been the military governor of Canton for more than a year and had shown himself to be a capable civil administrator but it was not thought that he had any unusual qualities as a fighting man. The advent of his old patron, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and the reformation of the military government put new life into General Chen. Instead of sitting quietly by and allowing General Lu Yung-ting to retain the premier position in military affairs he emerged as a formidable enemy, determined to drive General Lu from the province of Canton back into his own native province of Kwangsi.

A few quickly delivered attacks broke the spirit of General Lu's troops and they retreated to Kwangsi but were followed by General Chen who was able to capture the important city of Wucho on the West River. This is the most valuable city of the two provinces from a strategic standpoint and the value of its occupation could not be offset by the few successes secured by General Lu's forces in the northwestern borders of Canton Province. There has been an attempt on the part of the government to send relief to General Lu through the neighboring provinces on the north, Fukien and Hunan, but such assistance as could be given was too late in arriving to avert what turns out to be a routing of General Lu's armies.

The result of this defeat is that the position of the Sun Yat-Sen Government at Canton has been greatly strengthened. Whether the gain is permanent or not remains to be seen, but at the moment it effectually blocks the plans for unification of the country which were based upon the military supremacy of General Lu Yung-ting in the two provinces of Canton and Kwangsi. So far there has been no sign of a stampede of other provinces to join the victorious banners of Sun Yat-sen, but it is unquestionable that it has stimulated the movement in the provinces toward autonomy. It has also added to the already difficult task of Chin Yun-peng, the Premier, for it has proved his pet scheme of unification to be a chimera.

It is perhaps as well for the country that this denouement has come to pass for after all the Premier's plan was based upon military domination rather than upon the will of the people. One after another the military leaders of China have gone on these same rocks. Yuan Shih-kai, and later Tuan Chi-jui, believed that the South could be whipped into submission by force of arms. Mr. Chin did not go to the same extreme as his two predecessors for they sent expeditions against the South; but his scheme for unity was founded upon the passive military strength of General Lu Yung-ting and it has had the same unhappy ending as those of previous years. Consultation as to the problems of the country and not compulsion by armed forces is the only way in which national unification can be consummated.

STATE BLAMED FOR MINGO DISORDERS

Report to War Department Says State Could Have Prevented Miners' Assembly—No Intention of Sending Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—State authorities are blamed by the officers sent by the War Department to investigate the mining conditions in West Virginia, for lack of force and promptness in dealing with the situation in Mingo County which has resulted in rioting and fighting with some fatalities.

"The State has made only a feeble attempt to check the growth of the insurgent movement or to keep in reasonable touch with its progress," Brig.-Gen. H. Bandholtz, sent to make an investigation, has reported to the War Department. "West Virginia has a state constabulary of about 200 members, which, if properly utilized, could have prevented or delayed the initial assembly of the miners at Marmet within about 10 miles of the state Capitol. The Legislature before adjournment passed a national guard enabling act, effective July 1, but by August 26, only an adjutant-general had been appointed."

Appeal for Troops

The appeal of E. F. Morgan, Governor of West Virginia, to the Secretary of War, which was made several days ago, brought a prompt response.

By the first available transportation after receiving this telegram General Bandholtz was sent to Charleston to make an investigation and report whether or not troops were necessary. After being told by the Governor that the State could no longer handle the situation, General Bandholtz saw the president, secretary, treasurer and attorney of District No. 17, United Mine Workers of America. They were told that a condition verging on insurrection was due to the members of District 17; that leadership entailed responsibilities as well as prerogatives; and that in case a state of martial law were proclaimed the leaders would be held strictly accountable. The president and secretary thereupon left to check the forward march of the miners and to induce them to return, and reported later that the movement had been checked and that the men had voted to return to work.

No Troops to Be Sent

The Governor of West Virginia telegraphed on Saturday that the situation had been relieved, and although there were disturbances on Sunday night, the extent of which is not fully known, there is no intention on the part of the War Department to send troops into the State.

The following is a part of a telegram sent to the President yesterday by the chairman of the labor committee, Operators Association of the Williamson field, West Virginia:

"Every mine within this coal field is fully manned and is amply prepared to produce peak tonnage should business require, and were orders forthcoming. The production records for May and June last were record breakers in this field. The workmen in this field are in ratio of nine to one, at the least, men who, whether from desire or intimidation, or force, became members of the United Mine Workers organization at the outset of the strike, but later repudiated their union pledges to reclaim their jobs.

Miners' Petitions

"Approximately 5000 of them, which number practically included every workman in the field, signed petitions during June last, praying the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, which committee was charged by a Senate resolution, with an investigation of our Labor conditions, to make no findings which would commit this field to the domination of the United Mine Workers of America.

"During the last six months the name of Mingo has become a household word throughout the United States. The entire country has been looking on as an interested spectator while Mingo county operators have blocked the game of the conspirators whose aim it was to control and submerge coal production in West Virginia. To the coal operators belonging to this association and their loyal employees is due the credit for saving, through the industry in this State, the people of the United States from being frozen into submission to the demands of the United Mine Workers, and the government from being subjected to the conditions through which Great Britain has just passed."

Quiet in Logan County

CHARLESTON, West Virginia—Deputy Sheriff Thurmond, talking from the office of Sheriff Don Clafin, at Logan early yesterday afternoon, by long distance telephone, said that quiet prevailed throughout Logan county. He added that the 400 deputy sheriffs and volunteers, commanded by Sheriff Hatfield, who had come from McDowell County on Saturday night, were still in Logan County, but he did not know where they were stationed or how long they would remain. Sheriff Clafin, he said, was in conference with other officials.

Deputy Thurmond said that no detailed report had been received at the sheriff's office about the fight near Ethel early on Sunday.

NEWS SUMMARY

In Paris the general satisfaction engendered by the Loucheur-Rathenau accord is somewhat mitigated by the signs of reaction in Germany. It was hoped to develop the economic arrangement, but the militaristic demonstrations in Germany are dampening the ardor of the French press for any such proposal. It is even insisted in the commentaries that France does not renounce the method of force should Germany again become militaristic. p. 2

Adequate steps have been taken to deal with the Moplah rising in India. The revolt, which has to a great extent been localized in the Malabar district, was a direct outcome of the visit of the Ali brothers, who fomented the discontent against the Hindu landlords until the Muhammadans believed they were entering upon a holy war against the infidel Christians and Hindus. The most serious aspect of the problem is said to lie in the idea which is gaining currency in the Muhammadan world that the unity of Islam is endangered. p. 1

Once again the scheme for effecting unification in China by military domination has split upon the rocks. General Lu Tung-ying, upon whom the central government depended to cope with the situation in Canton, has been defeated and has had to yield up an important section of the Province of Kwangsi. His failure has stimulated the Sun Yat-sen movement and has increased the prestige of the government at Canton. However, it is hoped that Peking will profit by the reverse as it is said to illustrate anew the contention that a plan of unification to be successful should be based upon the will of the people rather than upon force of arms. p. 1

Sir Edward Northey is returning to East Africa with certain proposals intended to meet the aspirations of the Indians and native residents of Kenya Colony, of which he is Governor. These aspirations include certain rights of citizenship and the removal of land restrictions and discriminations of a racial character. Kenya is regarded as a test case, as upon the result is said to rest the status of the Indians in the crown colonies such as Mauritius, Fiji, and British Guiana and possibly of the Indians in the self-governing dominions. p. 2

France is showing particular interest in the disarmament discussion to be held by the Council of the League of Nations, which is now meeting in Geneva. The Council is to present a report on various phases of the problem. While it is not expected that final decisions will be taken until the Washington conference is held, the meeting of the Council will provide an opportunity for Paris to make known the need for adequate guarantees before any scheme of disarmament is entertained. p. 2

The Administration's plan of funding the debts of the railroads by capitalizing them to the amount of $500,000,000, is declared by the Committee of Forty-Eight to be an indirect method of taxing the public. The railroads have never made provision to retire their bonds in the past, but have issued new bonds as old ones come due, it is declared, and this will be the method in the present plan. Wall Street's influence is seen in the measure, and, if carried out, disaster is forecasted. p. 10

Labor's contention that wage cuts at the present cost of living cannot be further reduced, is confirmed by J. H. Tregoe, executive secretary of the National Association of Credit Men, who in an appeal to the members of his organization, asks for lower retail rates. Price reductions have not been passed on from wholesaler to consumer by the retailer, Mr. Tregoe shows. p. 9

Propaganda of the health department of the city of Chicago to enforce vaccination of school children with the opening of the public schools next week is met by the American Medical Liberty League with the assurance that vaccination cannot be enforced. Parents of school children are urged to stand by their rights in refusing to submit to health department rulings. p. 2

State authorities are blamed for lack of force and promptness in dealing with the disturbances in the coal area of Mingo County, West Virginia, by the army officers sent to investigate conditions there by the War Department. p. 1

Negotiations with Japan regarding the dispute over the mandate for the Island of Yap have been going on for some time, and it is announced in Washington that a settlement of the dispute is confidently expected before the meeting of the conference on armaments at Washington. p. 1

Without entering upon a discussion of the issues in dispute between Capital and Labor, the proposed unemployment conference at Washington, which will convene about September 15, will seek to draw up a constructive program for the relief of those at present out of work in the country. Mr. Herbert Hoover favors a small conference of from 12 to 25 persons. p. 6

Renewal of the attempt to have the United States Land Office abolished and hundreds of millions of acres placed under state control is to be made when Congress reconvenes next month. Western and southern senators are engineering the scheme. p. 1

INDIANS TO OBTAIN IMPROVED STATUS

British Colonial Office Has Prepared Proposals Intended to Meet the Aspirations of the Non-Europeans in Kenya

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Sir Edward Northey, Governor of Kenya Colony, is about to return there with certain proposals from the British Colonial Office intended to meet the aspirations of the Indian and native residents in Kenya. Kenya is regarded as a test case by Indians, and on the result of the representations that have been made on behalf of the non-European residents there hangs the status of the Indians in all British crown colonies such as Mauritius, Fiji and British Guinea, and possibly also the status of Indians in British self-governing dominions.

A. M. Jeewanjee and B. S. Varma, two Indians from Nairobi, have been in London since July advising the India Office on questions connected with the administration of Kenya, and have also made representations to Winston Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies, direct. Further negotiations will take place in Kenya itself, but the matter may again be the subject of Mr. Churchill's personal attention next October.

Interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Varma stated that 9000 Europeans, of whom 6000 are qualified to vote, possess complete rights of citizenship without disabilities out of a total population of 2,831,000. Apart from the native population the latter number includes 22,500 Indians forming the bulk of the small trading class in the colony and who are without franchise either as regards the executive council of the colony or the municipal council of Nairobi, and whose liberty in the matter of the acquisition of land or choice of dwelling place and place of business is restricted.

Limited Franchise Asked

The Indians demand to be placed on the same footing as Europeans in the matter of the franchise and to have adult suffrage conditional upon certain education or property tests. In Nairobi itself there is an Indian population of 9000 as against 3000 Europeans, the former being utterly without a voice in the disposal of the taxes which they pay and in matters affecting the great business interests they possess.

The land question is likely to be the stumbling block of the future, in the opinion of Mr. Varma. There are 50,000 square miles of Kenya territory reserved for Europeans in what is known as "the high lands." The reserved area equals one-fourth of the total colony, and it is contended that the progress of the colony is being retarded by the neglect of the European portion, only 5.58 per cent of this being cultivated and developed. Only 20 square miles are in possession of Indians and transfers of land from European to Indians is in practice prevented by the veto placed in the hands of the Governor by the Crown Lands Ordinance of 1915. Where Indians are in possession of land, it is claimed they have developed it to the full, notably in the lake district.

Segregation Resented

The third grievance of the Indians is the system of commercial, residential and agricultural segregation that has been enforced in the past and has been found to be impractical and a check on trade as well as galling to the feelings of the Indians. A large mass of the population has been cramped up into insufficient room and prevented by legislation from expanding, while it has been found impossible to prevent intercourse between the two races in business.

Discrimination of a racial character has been exercised in the management of business, however, as has been done also in the government service. Legal restrictions prevent Indians rising to the higher posts in the law, such as the position of justice of the peace or judge, and it is made impossible for any Indian to hold a mining lease in the colony.

Certain definite abuses, it is maintained, have crept in under the system described. As a result of the lack of representation the Indians have had to witness the revenue of the colony expended in what they regard as an unjust manner, an undue proportion being devoted to expenditure which was of benefit only to Europeans. Up to last year for instance, the expenditure on the education of the children of Europeans was four times as great as that on the children of the natives, and more money is still spent on the developments in the European part than on the native sections.

Poll Tax Increased

The hut and poll tax has been increased from 5 to 8 rupees, while on the other hand wages have been cut by 33 per cent. Forced labor has been resorted to and has produced conditions similar to those which prevail under systems of slavery, Mr. Varma alleges.

There is reason to believe that a change is imminent, however. The countries represented at the imperial conference, with the exception of South Africa, have accepted racial equality as a basis of the treatment of Indians, and seeing that Winston Churchill has not dissented from this there only remains, so far as Kenya is concerned, for theory to be put into practice. Kenya is a crown colony and its future is in the hands of the Colonial Office. Any advance that may be made in Kenya must affect the other crown colonies, and the force of the example, the Indians hope, will not be lost on the self-governing dominions.

YAP DISPUTE MAY BE SETTLED SOON

Negotiations Expected to End Trouble Before Armament Conference Meets — No German Treaty of Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Among the misapprehensions which have arisen regarding the significance of the treaty signed in Berlin by representatives of the governments of Germany and the United States, respectively, on Thursday last, the two most conspicuous seem to have been those regarding the relation of the United States to the League of Nations, and the conditions essential for a treaty of commerce with Germany. There has also been some inquiry as to the position of the United States regarding mandates under the treaty.

In regard to the last named question, it may be said authoritatively that the position of the State Department on mandates, as outlined in its note of April 5, last, has not been affected by the signing of the treaty with Germany.

The United States took no interest in what was done by the Council of Ministers on May 7, 1919, giving Japan the mandate over the German Islands, north of the Aleutians. Nor did the State Department lay any great stress on whether or not President Wilson had made reservations.

For some time it has been known that negotiations were going forward between the United States and Japan, and it is confidently expected that before the conference for the limitation of armamants meets, that moot point will have been cleared up to the mutual satisfaction of Japan and the United States, and in the common interest of all the powers. The other powers would doubtless like to see this done.

What other questions are under negotiation for settlement is not known, but the State Department is going forward with its efforts to clear up as many as possible of the disturbing questions just as if there was to be no conference, for such negotiations are entirely independent of this parley, their solution merely helping to smooth the way for the consideration of other problems. If negotiations were not concluded before the conference convened they could even be taken up while it was going forward.

Much has been said about a treaty of commerce to be entered into with Germany, as if American interests waited on such a treaty for protection. As a matter of fact the treaty signed last week is in itself an excellent treaty of commerce so far as the United States is concerned. It is protected at every point. What will be required will be a reciprocal treaty which will consider Germany's rights also. This can only be taken up after the ratification of the treaty.

As to the criticism that has been passed upon Article II of the Treaty, because, it was claimed, it gave the President power to make the United States a member of the League of Nations without recourse to Congress, it has been clearly pointed out in well-informed quarters here that the United States can enter the League only by means of a treaty ratified by the Senate.

RISING IN INDIA IS TO A GREAT EXTENT LOCALIZED

Revolt in Malabar Region Which Might Have Spread to Rest of the Country Has Been Restricted to a Great Extent

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The rising in the Malabar region of Madras presidency, which at one time looked as if it might assume serious proportions with regard to the rest of India, is now considered to have been to a great extent localized, and though the accounts coming to hand show that it has been found necessary to bring machine-guns into action, great relief is felt that an organized attack by the thousands of Moplahs on the city of Calicut was frustrated.

The column of the Leinster regiment, which had been operating in the vicinity of Parapananggadi, fell back toward Feroke during Sunday in a vain endeavor to catch the Moplahs, who were destroying the railway, and eventually reached Calicut just in time to prevent it being rushed; an event that would undoubtedly have proved a very serious matter for the inhabitants and port of Calicut.

The Malaparam detachment, which was reported isolated has also reached Calicut and H. M. S. Comus has arrived with reinforcements, giving additional security. Meantime the railway, which in many places has been torn up, has to some extent been restored, and communication between Calicut and Malaparam reestablished. The rising is almost wholly confined to the tribe known as Moplahs, who number about 1,000,000 Muhammadans of Arab descent who for a century past have at intervals caused the government of India considerable trouble. They are stated to be turbulent and fanatical people who indulge in sporadic insurrections which are directed as much against the Hindus as against Europeans.

Anxiety Over Caliphate

This revolt has been a direct outcome of a visit of the Ali brothers who have fanned the flame of Agrarian discontent against Hindu landlords till the whole Muhammadan population of the district has come to believe it was entering on a holy war against infidel Christians and Hindus. The present trouble is easily traceable to Mahatma Ghandi's non-cooperation movement and though Mr. Ghandi has frequently insisted that all his followers, including the Ali brothers, should refrain from appealing to the religious instincts of the people, this is only another instance where his non-cooperation tactics have got completely out of hand.

Though Mr. Ghandi is in great measure responsible, the real trouble is recognized to strike far deeper than the roots of the non-cooperation movement in India. The actual danger lies in the fear which is penetrating through the whole Muhammadan world that the followers of Islam, either accidentally or by design, are being separated from their spiritual head to their future detriment.

The incorporation of the independent Arab state of Mesopotamia under King Feisul is viewed with grave misgivings in some parts of the Muhammadan world, carrying with it as it does the placing of Baghdad, the former seat of the Caliphs—which has also been the fate of the Holy City of Mecca—under rule other than that of the Sultan of Turkey. The Zionist movement in Palestine is looked upon as another grievance, real or imaginary, while the distinctly neutral at-

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titude adopted by the Christian powers in the conflict between Greece and Turkey is the culminating offense.

Government Prepared

In the Greek advance in Asia Minor, as seen by the Muhammadan world, is the most serious threat to the followers of Islam that history has ever known. The Moplah rising is considered to be but an indication of the ease with which fanticism can be roused by the assertion that the unity of Islam is endangered, and though the Hindus and Muhammadans are in religious opposition in India, under the misguided influence of Mr. Ghandi and his followers, there is always the chance of a spark being dropped which would ignite the population as a whole.

To this eventuality the British Government and the Government of India are fully alive, and it is understood that adequate steps have been taken to meet any untoward circumstances that may arise in so far as protective measures can be applied to a country of the extent of India.

FRANCO-GERMAN ECONOMIC ACCORD

France Would Like to Develop Understanding With Germany but Militarists Cause Anxiety

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday) — If France can pursue the path of the reasonable Franco-German economic accords as begun by Louis Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions, it is said that she will be solidly re-established in less than 10 years. There is very little criticism of the Loucheur-Rathenau transaction. It appears to give general satisfaction, and even the disillusions that France has experienced with regard to certain of her Allies induce her to pursue this way of a separate understanding. But at the same time it is insisted in commentaries that France does not renounce the method of force should Germany again become militaristic.

Some grave doubts are expressed concerning the German attitude consequent upon the assassination of Mathias Erzberger and the recent militarist demonstrations. There is now no doubt that France would prefer to develop the Loucheur plan, and it is unfortunate that at this moment there are signs of German reaction. All newspapers denounce the crime committed in Germany, and make reservations respecting the possibility of enlightened and willing collaboration. Enormous interest is being taken in the struggle, more or less open, between the two schools of thought in Germany, respectively represented by Dr. Rathenau and General Ludendorff.

GERMAN POLITICAL SITUATION UNEASY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, speaking at Frankfurt, used the words "Germany is again in a ferment." He returned to Berlin immediately to preside today at a Cabinet meeting to discuss the inner political situation. Trades unions and Socialist parties are sending a deputation to the Chancellor today to "demand that energetic measures be taken against the ever increasing efforts of the reactionaires."

The Christian Union and other bodies are cooperating in similar representations. The general feeling is so acute that even the reactionary "Deutsche Tageszeitung" says it would be advisable to restrict public and national demonstrations for the present.

STATE DEPARTMENT CONFERENCE STAFF

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Creation within the State Department of a "conference division" to include chiefs of existing bureaux and specialists on Far Eastern and other subjects to be discussed at the armament and Far Eastern conference, soon will be undertaken. The Undersecretary of State said yesterday that some officials of the proposed division already were engaged in the preparation of data.

The conference division, it was explained, would function much like a military staff with Secretary Hughes as head of the American commission. The Undersecretary of State probably will occupy the position corresponding to chief of staff, with bureau chiefs assisting, and the whole divided into sections according to the character and number of subjects to be dealt with in the international meeting.

SUCCESSFUL PACIFIC REGATTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—The regatta which has recently been held here is considered the best one ever held in the State of California. At least 40 visiting craft were in the harbor for the occasion, among which were two seaplanes of the F-5-L type, numbers 16 and 17, from the navy air base at San Diego, on a trial flight to test a new style gearing of the Liberty motor. Several thousand people were present in the city for the races. Admiral Albert Solland, head of the Newport Harbor Yacht Club, and the chief executive of the Southern California Yachting Association, was delighted with the affair, and said that there had never been so many yachts and power craft in the harbor before. This ability of the harbor to hold so many, and such large craft, has encouraged the Barbarenos to go ahead with their own independent breakwater building, of which there are many projects, ideas and inventions afoot.

FARM "BLOC" GIVEN TARIFF PRIVILEGE

Senate Group Representing Agricultural Interests Granted Carte Blanche to Frame Farm Products Duties at Pleasure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Further indications of the position of dominance which the farmer "bloc" in Congress has secured were forthcoming yesterday when it became known that the framing of the agricultural tariff, whenever a tariff measure is enacted, will be intrusted to the leaders of the group.

Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, has informed these farm leaders that they may write for themselves the sections of any tariff law bearing on farm products, and that their decisions will be embodied in the legislation contemplated sooner or later by the party in power.

While there are grave doubts as to whether the Fordney tariff bill will emerge in the Senate before the spring of next year, the carte blanche accorded the farm "bloc" by Senator Penrose goes to show the great success that has attended the formation of this body, pledged to secure certain ends irrespective of party policies.

Five Republican senators representing agricultural interests have been appointed to take advantage of the offer made by Senator Penrose in drafting additional tariff clauses. The committee consists of Arthur Capper, Kansas; Frank R. Gooding, Idaho; Samuel D. Nicholson, Colorado; Charles L. McNary, Oregon, and Hiram W. Johnson, California.

Leaders Apprehensive

The granting of such powers to an informal committee is unique in the history of Congress and goes far to show that the launching of the farm "bloc" constituted a new departure in party government; the believers in the time-honored method of legislation by party leaders have been absolutely forced to compromise.

Senator Penrose's proffer is significant not alone because it shows the power wielded by the new force on Capitol Hill and the desire to pacify the farming element of the country on the question of tariff protection. It shows that a great deal of anxiety exists as to the attitude of the group on certain phases of the Republican scheme of tax revision. It was the representatives of the farm "bloc" that compelled a caucus of the Republican Party in the House to refrain from repealing the excess profits clauses of the tax laws as applied to corporation incomes of this current year.

Party Strategy

Farm organizations, on the whole, have been against the repeal of the excess profits tax, taking the ground that the repeal would lead to the transfer of the burden to those less able to pay. The action of the House caucus was a reflection of this agitation, and Senator Penrose clearly saw that the fight in the Senate by the representatives of the farm "bloc" might hinder the scheme of the party in power to secure the good will of the corporate interests, by repealing the excess profits tax. In other words, it now looks as if the Republican strategists are currying favor with the farm representatives by promising a free hand on a tariff bill, still in the distant future, in order to smooth the passage of the tax bill now in the offing.

The Pennsylvania politician, who, after all, remains the most astute and far-seeing of the party leaders needed only to look at the measures passed in the special session to realize the dominating influence exercised on legislation by the men whom he now is trying to pacify by throwing the proverbial sop to Cerberus.

Bills for the Farmers

The following measures now on the statute books have been wrung from the party in power by the influence of the farm leaders in its ranks:

1. The agricultural tariff, exclusively designed to protect American producers against competition from foreign farm produce.
2. The export trade bill, authorizing the War Finance Corporation to loan up to $1,000,000,000 to aid the financing of farm produce.
3. The packer control bill, which for the first time puts the large packing and meat distribution agencies under some measure of governmental supervision.
4. The grain gambling bill, instituting government regulation of boards of trade and other agencies dealing in the marketing of grain.
5. Authorization of $45,000,000 additional in the working capital of the land banks.
6. Appropriations of $75,000,000 for good roads.

At least two of these measures have been before Congress off and on for 10 years and have been opposed by the Republican Party leadership, while there is every reason to believe that President Harding came into office disposed to wield his influence against them as they went counter to the Republican creed of "less government in business."

Railway Bill Blocked

The efforts of the farm "bloc" have by no means been confined to agricultural measures. They are watching the scheme of Republican finance. While they are not greatly enamored of the present excess profits tax on corporations, their attitude is that they must be shown what exactly is to take place before they consent to the repeal. It is realized that more money must be raised than the House bill provides for. The farm group, therefore, will demand to know what taxes are to be imposed to meet deficits before they vote for the repeal of the pet aversion of the corporations. Chairman Penrose knows this and is doing his best to conciliate.

It is now generally admitted that it was the farmer group that prevented the passage of the railroad bill, granting in effect $500,000,000 to the railroads, before the recess of Congress. President Harding was most anxious to have this measure passed, but he was informed that the farm leaders would have a great deal to say on the measure and would want to examine it closely before agreeing to it.

The greatest single desire of the agricultural interests at present is for some reduction of the freight rates, in fact for reduction all along the line, and they view the granting of the railroad subsidy in relation to this desire. It would not be surprising if the railroad bill is held up until there is a showdown as to the extent to which the railroads are willing to meet the demands of the farmers for rate reduction. Whatever its success, the strategy appears remarkably sound.

BUSINESS BODY TO PROTECT PUBLIC

Pacific Organization Formed to Attempt to End Industrial Troubles and to Safeguard Public Interest in Disputes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—In an attempt to put a permanent end to strikes and lockouts, to protect the workingman in his labor and the capitalist and investor's money, and to safeguard the public from the inconveniences and losses of Labor troubles, an organization comprising some of the leading business and professional men of San Francisco has been formed and named the Industrial Association of San Francisco. It injects strongly into the Labor situation the factor of the general public, of the people's interest which is seriously damaged by lockouts by Capital as well as by strikes on the part of Labor, and seeks to obviate both.

The ideas of the Industrial Association, which is a new conception in the industrial situation, and is being tried out here first of all the cities in the United States, are laid down in a statement given by the association to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. This statement reads as follows:

"Frequent and ever-recurring Labor disturbances in certain industries have given San Francisco an unenviable reputation for lack of industrial stability. This is a real handicap at a time when competition for supremacy is waged just as keenly among cities as it is among individuals in private business life. Manufacturers repeatedly have refused to locate here because they hold that industrial relations existing in San Francisco are uncertain and unsound.

"The present building trades controversy has served as a climax, and has convinced the community that it must take prompt, definite measures to reestablish the industrial reputation of San Francisco. In that spirit there has been created the Industrial Association of San Francisco. This association will be permanent. Its principal function will be to effect and maintain sound and stable industrial relations. It will maintain an organization for continuous study and investigation of industrial conditions, looking for prevention, rather than for methods of cure for these disputes. It will deal with industrial controversies if, and when, they arise, and will approach all such problems in a fairminded attitude, giving full publicity to its findings of fact and conclusions in every instance.

"In all its dealings the Industrial Association will proceed upon the basis that any serious industrial dispute involves three interests, the public, the employee and the employer, and that the public interest is foremost. It will throw the full weight of its influence against any action or policies against public interest which may be found to exist, whether among employers, among employees, or between employees and employers. Whatever the association does will be done openly, with the fullest publicity, and nothing in this act shall be construed as limiting the power of a parent or guardian to determine what treatment or correction shall be provided for a child and the agency or agencies to be employed.'

"It also substitutes the words 'health supervisors' for 'medical examiners' in a number of cases and eliminates entirely the provisions contained in the original bill for 'periodical physical examination; correction of postural and other remediable defects; health supervisors of schools and school children; practical instruction in the care of the body, and the principles of health.'

"But the bill still provides for a centralized federal medical bureau to have general charge of the physical well being of all the school children in the country.

Sheppard-Towner Bill

"A bill which, while not directly affecting the public schools, is of particular interest, is the Sheppard-Towner bill, better known perhaps as the maternity bill. This is also pending in Congress. It would establish a national medical department having very broad powers over the women and children of this country. The American Medical Association, which is opposing the bill, claims that this legislation is unnecessary, and that the means provided in the bill will not meet existing conditions.

"It is also interesting to note that an amendment has been added to this bill providing that 'no plans of the states under this act shall provide for any official, or agent, or representative entering any home over the objection of the parents, or either of them, or the person standing in loco parentis, nor shall any of the employees of the Children's Bureau by virtue of this act, have any right to enter any home over the objection of the parents, or either of them, or the person standing in loco parentis.'

"Mention should also be made of the bill providing for a department of social welfare. This is proposed as an efficiency measure, but it is significant that its sponsors are claiming that it will be the means of giving the United States 'the greatest department of health in the world.'"

WOOL SALE BY WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Approximately 5,000,000 pounds of wool will be offered for sale at auction by the War Department at Boston on September 8. The lot will consist of about 1,000,000 pounds of pulled wool, about 2,000,000 pounds of South American combing wool, more than 1,000,000 pounds of South American carding wool, 60,000 pounds of west coast wool and 1,000,000 pounds of scoured wool.

FEDERAL MEDICAL BILLS SURVEYED

San Francisco Public School Protective League, Placing Education Above Medication, Issues Report on Pending Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The Public School Protective League, which explains its purpose briefly but plainly in its motto, "The function of the public school is to educate, not medicate," has made a special investigation of the federal legislation regarding schools now pending. Considering that "it is the school that is public, and not the child," the Public School Protective League is calling for a discussion of these bills by the parents of school children throughout the State, and offers to furnish any information or assistance necessary to the consideration of these measures, and proposals of action regarding them by parents or others interested in the welfare of the schools.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has obtained the report of this special investigation into these federal bills regarding the public schools, and presents it herewith, as follows:

"There are a number of bills now pending in Congress which touch the interests of every parent having children in the public schools, and because of the many inquiries which are being made of the league concerning their purposes and status, this bulletin will be specially devoted to them.

Sterling-Towner Bill

"Of first interest, probably, is the Sterling-Towner bill, which in the last session of Congress was known as the Smith-Towner bill. This is the measure which creates a federal department of education, headed by a secretary of education, to be a member of the President's Cabinet.

"As originally drawn, this bill provides that two-tenths of the funds appropriated by the federal government 'shall be used for physical education and instruction in the principles of health and sanitation; and for providing school nurses, school dental clinics and otherwise promoting physical and mental welfare.'

"The report of the House Committee on Education to the last session of Congress in reporting this bill for passage stated:

"'It was never the purpose of the sponsors of the bill to in any way create or dictate or approve any particular system of medicine or surgery or to impose on the unwilling any such system. It was only intended that education in the generally approved rules and practices of health and sanitation be made available.'

"The committee therefore recommended that the provision for 'school nurses, school dental clinics and otherwise promoting physical and mental welfare' be eliminated, and this has been done in the bill introduced in the present session of Congress. The bill retains, however, the appropriation 'for physical education and instruction in the principles of health and sanitation.'

"This is the only provision of a medical nature in the bill, and is probably as unobjectionable from the standpoint of medical freedom as any that could be secured.

Fess-Capper Bill

"The interest which the league has taken in the Fess-Capper bill has made our members more or less familiar with its provisions. This bill has also been reintroduced in the present Congress, but with several provisions apparently added for the purpose of meeting some of the objections which have been made to it. The proposed law as now pending provides:

"'That this act shall not be construed to require any minor to receive physical examination or medical treatment whose parent or guardian objects thereto; And provided further, That no persons employed under the provisions of this act whose salary is paid in whole or in part from the moneys hereby appropriated shall use his or her position to promote the business or for the financial gain of any particular physician, surgeon, osteopath, dentist, oculist, optometrist, or other specialist, or in discrimination for or against any particular school of practitioners, registered or licensed in the respective states. And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed as limiting the power of a parent or guardian to determine what treatment or correction shall be provided for a child and the agency or agencies to be employed.'

"It also substitutes the words 'health supervisors' for 'medical examiners' in a number of cases and eliminates entirely the provisions contained in the original bill for 'periodical physical examination; correction of postural and other remediable defects; health supervisors of schools and school children; practical instruction in the care of the body, and the principles of health.'

"But the bill still provides for a centralized federal medical bureau to have general charge of the physical well being of all the school children in the country.

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"It is also interesting to note that an amendment has been added to this

OVERTIME RAILWAY PAY IS APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Approval of the seven shop crafts rules relating to overtime payment as provided in the national agreement of the war-time railroad administration was granted by the United States Railroad Labor Board in a decision recently rendered. It directed, however, that the railroads need not pay overtime for absolutely necessary work performed on Sundays and holidays. The decision effects 89 carriers and their subsidiary lines.

The decision says in part:

"The Railroad Labor Board has decided that the seven rules approved by the board, corresponding to said seven rules of the National Agreement, are just and reasonable and that they shall apply to each of the carriers except in such instances as any particular carrier may have agreed with its employees upon any one or more of said rules, in which case, the rule or rules agreed upon by the carrier and its employees shall apply on said road."

PRESIDENT OF HURON COLLEGE APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Dr. George Shannon McCune, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has accepted the call of the board of trustees of the Huron, South Dakota, College to become president of that institution, according to an announcement made by college authorities.

This action comes after long months of waiting and consideration on the part of the trustees, who feel that the right man has been secured at last. Negotiations were opened between the local board and Mr. McCune last spring.

Huron College has been without a president since November of last year, at which time Dr. Harry Gage, the former president, left to assume his duties with Coe College at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. During the past school year the affairs of the institution have been solely in the hands of the board of trustees, the administration of scholastic work being in charge of Dean H. A. Hill, who has returned this year to serve under the new president.

Dr. McCune has been engaged in educational work for a score of years. He has made a name for himself in the foreign mission fields, especially in Korea, where he worked for a number of years. He will assume the duties of his new office at once.

STRIKE THREATENS CHILEAN PORTS

VALPARAISO, Chile—The radical group of maritime laborers, recently excluded from membership in the Trades Association, is asking the Chilean Government to obtain readmission into that organization, it is announced here. In case these workers are not readmitted under conditions existing before the lockout, it has been decided to declare a general strike in all Chilean ports, it was said, and most of the longshoremen along the coast, being affiliated with this group, would be called upon to support this action.

FRANCE INTERESTED IN DISARMAMENT

When Assembly of the League Meets Proposals to Limit Armies and Naval Budgets Will Be Carefully Watched

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday) — The questions which particularly interest France at the Geneva Assembly of the League of Nations, apart from the Upper Silesian dispute, are those relating to disarmament. The Council will present a detailed report on the subject of the traffic in arms, private manufacture of munitions and the possibility of a reduction of armies. In some sense this discussion is expected to anticipate the Washington conference, and the view of France will be represented by Léon Bourgeois.

Last year there were proposals to limit military and naval budgets and the French delegation was obliged to point out the difficulties of agreeing to such restrictions in the present state of Europe. A renewal of the debate this year finds France in a situation not dissimilar. Until French security is certain, either owing to a clear change of attitude on the part of Germany or the offer of a specific guarantee such as was proposed in the rejected Franco-British pact, it is hard for France to consent to disarmament schemes.

It is regarded as probable that final decisions will be subordinated to the subsequent Washington conference. France is desirous of seeing erected next month the international court of justice. The adhesion of 30 states makes the selection of judges practically certain, and Mr. Bourgeois, as chief European exponent of the idea, will play a leading part.

Germany is understood to have abandoned her candidature to the league. The position of France on the question of her admission is not clear, though the French delegates will be relieved from embarrassment if German membership is not pressed. Germany indeed seems to prefer to wait to see whether plans for a new international organization are forthcoming at Washington. Hungary on the other hand seeks admission, which will be opposed by the petite entente.

ROYALISTS ATTEMPT TO RESTRAIN GREEKS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—About one month and a half ago Bishop Germanos was sent by the Constantinist Government to the United States. The avowed purpose of this mission was to place in every Greek Orthodox Church a royalist Greek priest with a view to carrying on propaganda among the Greeks in America in favor of King Constantine, and against the Republican ideals with which the Greeks become imbued in the United States.

The agents of Constantine obtained a temporary injunction last Thursday restraining the governing board of the Greek Church at Winchester Street from permitting the Archbishop of Athens Meletios to officiate mass on Sunday. Judge Keating of the Superior Court, upon hearing the respondents' counsel has dissolved the restraining order forthwith.

The Greek community invited Archbishop Meletios of New York to officiate on Sunday. Archbishop Meletios was by a royal decree driven from the Metropolitan seat at Athens, in violation not only of the rules of the Greek Orthodox Church, but also of the explicit provisions of the Greek Constitution. The Greek Constitution clearly forbids the King and his government to meddle in the internal matters of the church.

Archbishop Meletios was replaced by Mr. Theoclitos, who, in 1916, in violation of the canons of the Greek Church, acting under the dictates of Constantine, excommunicated Mr. Veniselos and the entire Veniselist Party. After the fall of King Constantine in 1917, the Greek Synod at Athens, without interference from the Veniselist Government, declared the act a serious violation of the rules of the Greek Church, and divested Bishop Theoclitos of all priestly character. The synod elected Mr. Meletios as the Metropolitan Bishop of Athens.

When Mr. Veniselos fell in 1920, King Constantine issued a royal decree reinstating Mr. Theoclitos to the seat of the bishopric of Athens without a previous action of the synod. The synod met later and declared Mr. Meletios to be the legal Archbishop and Mr. Theoclitos was permanently deprived of the right to re-enter the ranks of the synod and ordered the divested Mr. Theoclitos and a number of other equally divested former bishops to sit in judgment of themselves. This mock synod met and decreed that its members, who had been divested, were not guilty, and, therefore, were reinstated in their former posts. One of those divested bishops, who sat in judgment of themselves and decreed themselves innocent, is Bishop Germanos, the agent of King Constantine in America.

GIFT TO CALIFORNIA MUSEUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—The San Diego museum has been presented with a costly library of ancient and modern manuscripts and books treating on Chinese art, by Dr. William P. Gates, one of the founders of the institution.

Wanamaker's

Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK

The September Sale of China and Housewares always opens here on Sept. 1st. But—

We usually have advance choosing days, during which those who wish may make selections at the sale prices—although—

The purchases will not be entered until September 1st, and delivery will not be made until Sept. 1st.

In other words, you may choose anything you wish in this sale, today or tomorrow, at the sale prices; and your purchases will be delivered on or after Sept. 1st.

Incidentally, there is a lot to see in this China and Housewares Sale that makes hearts glad.

The Friendly Glow

WE try to think of Edison Service as the Service with the Smile.

Our aim is to keep every point of contact with you a happy one.

So we don't consider complaints anything but constructive criticism tendered in the spirit of co-operation.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

Autumntime Styles worth the seeing

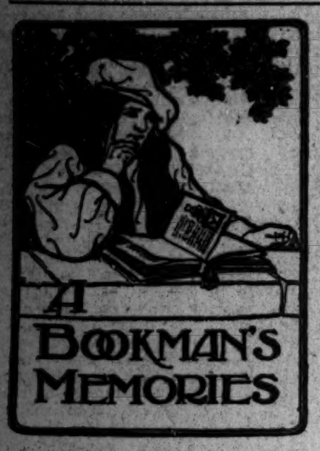
These are wonderful days in which to shop and see the new garments for a new season. We doubt if any store has so many really beautiful fashions and so many rich materials.

The Store of Correct Fashions

"Where Fashion Reigns"
B. SIEGEL CO
CORNER WOODWARD & STATE
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

The Store of Better Garments

State Street Trust Co.
MAIN OFFICE
33 STATE STREET
COPLEY SQUARE BRANCH
579 Boylston Street
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH
Corner Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St.,
BOSTON, MASS.



The English Lakes

It is a constant phrase in literary criticism to say that Gray discovered the Lakes, that his Journal of 1719, with its appreciation of "Ulz-water," "Lodoor" and "Bassingthwaite" is the earliest account of that then unknown region which shows enjoyment of the wilder beauties of nature, just as his earlier sentence about the Alps, "not a cliff, not a torrent, but is pregnant with religion and poetry," is universally said to have inaugurated the praise of the picturesque which had become a commonplace by the end of the century. These sentences, however, occur in private letters and journals, and it is necessary to look elsewhere for the origin of the national interest in fine scenery.

As early as 1756, another writer had not only perceived, but described and even exaggerated the splendors of the Lake district. Thomas Amory, in his extraordinary novel of "John Buncle" refers over and over again to the beauty of Westmoreland and Yorkshire. Now he marvels at a "great and prodigious cadence of water issuing from a great lake on the top of a mountain that I found very hard to ascend"; now he is discovering a "deep glin ending in a great water"; now exploring "a hole leading to some wonderful caverns in the side of a mountain"; and few writers of a later date have exceeded such a description of mountain scenery as this: "We could see the river, as we looked up it, come tumbling on for a great way between the steep rocky precipices; and the broad bright lake it formed between vast frowning mountains, with wood and lawns on it at the end of the vale, were altogether a view most charming. There is a cave there likewise that adds great beauty to the place." His ideal home is "a house covered with creeping greens, that stood by a sonorous waterfall"; the "creeping greens" had been a commonplace of poets and prose writers ever since Milton had described in "L'Allegro" the joys of waking in the country. But the sonorous waterfall is a new touch, and savors more of the generation of Wordsworth than of Fielding. How new it was, indeed, we, who seek for waterfalls upon our holidays, can hardly now appreciate; it is only when we realize that some years after "John Buncle" was written Gilbert White himself could see in the wild slopes of the Downs "a horrific range of mountains," and Dr. Johnson only "a country so desolate that it would be difficult to find a tree," that we see how original it is. To enjoy crags and waterfalls, caves and rock-climbing would never have entered their heads or their friends', we may be sure. "A delightful spot of earth among the fells of Westmoreland"; "scenes an amazing mixture of the beautiful and terrible"; flowers and evergreens "making a green valley under vast mountains look charming"; such are the scenes that make his life in this "romantic country" delightful.

When after various adventures he rides through the mountains of Westmoreland into the West Riding, it is much the same. There, however, his century gets the upper hand, and the perfect Yorkshire country seat, "in a romantic vale, among vast rocks," has "a figure of Pan under the shade of elms and limes, and a water nymph by the spring of a murmuring stream," in the approved taste of the period. A description of a sunrise over the moors between Knaresborough and Harrogate is, however, a fitting pendant to Gray's classic description of sunset over Southampton water several years later. It is sad to record that after all these experiences, all this enthusiasm for the rural beauties of wild nature, "the author purchases a little villa near London, and retires thither to indulge his contemplative disposition," a feat which, one would think, would have been easier of accomplishment in Westmoreland, but even here he was "surrounded with woods and streams, plants and flowers, over which a silence hovers, that gives a relish to the busy, bustling, envious crowds of men."

The other stuff, to borrow a Johnsonian phrase, of "John Buncle" is so rich that his enthusiasm for nature fell unheeded. Romantic scenery only came into its own with the writings of Gilpin. His volumes were devoured, as we know from Miss Burney, at the court of Queen Charlotte, and were taken up by every man and woman of sensibility in England.

In a dozen years the cult of the picturesque had become a cant, so much so that Jane Austen's earliest heroine was forced to lament that she had kept her feelings to herself because she "could find no language to describe them in but what was worn and hackneyed out of all sense and meaning." An admirable example of this "jargon," as Marianne Dashwood calls it, is to be found in Miss Ferrier's excellent novel "The Inheritance." A sentimental young lady is taken on a tour to the Lakes, and tries to impart her feelings to her family. "When we bade a long adieu to the sylvan shores of Ulls Water, we proceeded to Keswick, or as it is properly denominated, Derwent Water, which is about three miles long; its pure transparent brown, studded with numberless wooded islands, and its sides beautifully variegated with elegant mansions, snow white cottages, taper spires, pleasant fields, adorned by the hand of cultivation, and towerering groves that seem as if impervious to the light of day." She goes on to describe "stupendous mountains on the shores of the magnificent Winander (Windermere), with an immense sheet of azure reflecting the crimson and yellow rays of the setting sun"; and we no longer wonder that when Elizabeth Bennet was expecting to go on a tour to the Lakes, she should have exclaimed, "Let our first effusions be less insupportable than those of the generality of travelers."

Odes to Solitude and to the River Eden, poems called "The Enthusiast, or the Lover of Nature"; commemorations of Wales and "cold Snowden's craggy side," had all appeared in the decade between 1750 and 1760; Gray's poems set a taste for old forgotten things such as Norse poetry but the full return to nature came with Gilpin. Wordsworth appeared when the tide was at flood, and made the Lakes and the lake poets' names great; but it is well to remember the others before him.

THE WATER HOLE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A thin, dim trail in the Californian desert ran off to the water hole where a man in a shanty sold water for man and beast at the price of a nickel. Another dim trail shot off toward a barranca of the distant orange hills, and a third seemed to lead to nowhere in particular.

The guardian of the water hole might have been another Rip van Winkle, sitting before the door of a tumble-down shanty, with a lean-to for his hens. For the sake of companionship the poultry had climbed on to the top of old boxes and even the roof itself, as if determined to see what lay beyond the slight swellings in the ground. I fancied that they mocked the quiet content of the man, who for years had lived there like a hermit, quite satisfied to be out of the hurly-burly of human intercourse. A dog crouched placidly by his side, and only slightly raised its head at my approach.

It was laughable to see the way in which this Bedouin of the American desert had put his home together. A breath of wind, and it might come rattling about the owner's ears. A few clapboards, pushed rather than hammered together, a few posts standing comically at all angles, a stretch of canvas as roof that refused to stretch except in its own headstrong, perverse way! There was a wood lot, and some bottomless chairs had been salvaged from civilization's junk heaps. There were some boxes for a table, and a bench for a bed. Equipped with these impediments this Robinson Crusoe of the desert carried on his task of guarding and keeping open the water hole. Apparently he was making a satisfactory living at his job, for he was on the route of traffic which leads toward the coast, a route which coincided with the self-same path which the Spaniard, Anza, and his soldiers had taken centuries before.

He was not altogether alone, humanly speaking. A mile further east I found a solitary wooden store and post house perched on a hummock—a veritable eyrie where the storekeeper, sitting with a gun and a dog, had an immense range of desertscape. I know that he had the most unique and satisfying sunrises and sunsets that the heart could wish. He gazed bovinely at me, as had done the hermit of the shanty, as if I were something less than a fly. He seemed to be the picture of content, for he had a veranda and a substantial barrel to sit upon. He owned a solid looking hut, divided into a store and a living-room. His duty was to bait burros and their two-legged owners, and teamsters and horses that passed like flotsam and jetsam that way. He had fodder and dried peas and canned and uncanned rations. And he also had a water hole. What more could he want in the soundless, beautiful desert, with the distant mountains making great slashes of blue and purple and turning into jagged ridges of flame at sunup and sundown?

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

No Need of Arsenals or Forts

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Yesterday a friend in diplomatic circles quoted to me as her hopeful motto for the coming disarmament conference at Washington the following from Longfellow's "Arsenal":

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error—
There were no need of arsenals or forts.
The warrior's name would be a name abhorred,
And every nation, that should lift again
Its hand against a brother, on its forehead
Would wear forevermore the curse of Cain!

She said that when Great Britain entered the war a little company of Americans were gathered at a country estate in the north of Scotland, and there, one evening, gathered round the fire, they took this motto as the embodiment of their expectation that this war, then opening, should be "a war to end wars." "We have borne our share," she continued, "in the events that followed, and today, scattered to our various posts, that idea is still our beacon light."

(Signed) GRACE M. BOSWORTH.

Boston, August 22, 1921.

BRIGITTE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Brigitte came to the door of her little white farmhouse and looked across the valley. It was early and the first dew was shining on the purple and green cabbages that stood in even rows down the slope of her vegetable patch. She was a picturesque figure as she stood there on the flags under the flat shady porch-like roof made by the branches of the old planes that stood in a straight row before the door—pleasant to see, dressed in a full black gown and apron, loosely knotted kerchief and quaint black cap with two large ears standing out as a finish. She smiled to herself as she caught sight of something up there. Ah!—her friend the artist! Well, she must pick her cabbages for the market, for the mule cart would soon pass along the lower road on its way to St. Pée and she must see first if he wanted any cabbages.

She entered the house, reappearing with two large rush baskets. The leaves of the cabbages crackled as she shook the dew from them. Down in the valley she could hear the swish, swish of the water mill wheel and the voice of Simon the herd boy came floating up with its tuneful "la, la, la-la-la." Her baskets and apron were soon filled to overflowing and she made her way down the path, mounting again to the farm on the opposite side of the valley. The artist was already busy with brush and colors—long limbs outstretched, eyes intent. He smiled at Brigitte from under his shady white hat—the morning greeting passed and conversation began.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A picture of herself!

"Would Monsieur like any vegetables this morning?"

No, Monsieur thanked her, but he was already well provided for today and she would need all her cabbages for the market. He never bought vegetables on market days, but he understood that Brigitte brought them as an excuse for a little chat—so leaning back, he asked about her cows and garden—heard how her son had been sleeping on the mountains the night before to help guard the frontier and how her little grandson Marco was learning so well to guide the ox team for plowing.

Then, too, he answered all her questions about his own country, listening with interest to her quaint and original remarks and comparisons.

All the time they talked he was busy with a piece of chalk and paper which he had quietly slipped in front of him. Soon there was a sound of rattling wheels and a call. The mules came clattering round the corner of the road below.

Brigitte stooped to gather up some loose cabbages: "Well, well, it is time to go."

As she bent, her friend passed the sheet on which he had been at work to her, and there, to her amazement, was a picture of herself! Yes! There were the baskets hooked on to her arm and the fine cabbage she had herself picked in them. A smile was on her face. Why, he had even put in the two ears of the knotted black handkerchief on her head. Ah! That pleased her. It was all so real. And Monsieur really intended to send the picture to a paper! Why, of course she would be delighted.

As she took her seat under the hood of the mule-cart, Brigitte mused, smiling that quiet, humorous little smile. Well, well, a strange folk, the English—but friendly—very friendly—so many things interested them. What news for her son! A picture of her, just as she was that market day, going all over the world for folk to see what a Basque peasant woman was like. Well—perhaps it was news for them. She herself always liked pictures, and to help make one! It was indeed a new experience.

The Court of Tynwald

This year the Celtic Congress was held at Douglas, Isle of Man. The delegates arrived on the eve of Tynwald Day, when the court of Tynwald is held on the slopes of Greeba in the open air before a great assembly of people, to approve the laws that have been made, and to listen to the oath of the deemster or prime minister. Clad in his ceremonial robe, he swears to "execute the laws of the island justly between the King and his subjects within the island and betwixt party and party" and "to do right in all matters without favor or affection, affinity or consanguinity, love or fear, regard or gaine or any hope therof" but to "act in justice as indifferently as the backbone lies disposed in the midst of the herring." The members of the House of Keys, wearing the traditional tall silk hats, by their silence give consent to his speech.

The word Tynwald, which is derived from the Icelandic "ting" or "ding," is the remains of the Scandinavian Thing, the out-of-door Parliament, which, for the protection of public liberty, was held in the open air in the presence of the assembled peoples' representatives. The sacred hill of Tynwald is an artificial mound said to be composed of earth brought from every parish in the island. It is about 250 feet in circumference at the base and before the ceremony is thickly strewn with green rushes according to ancient usage and precedent.

PLAYGROUND PLEASURES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The school playground is set in a hollow rimmed around with tall gray houses that overflow with Italian, Lithuanian, and Polish families. In winter, when the children of the tenements are learning the words and meaning of the American National Anthem, the grounds are sacred to them and, luckily for the neighbors, to their snow-balls. But during the long evenings of summer the grassless, much-trodden field is the scene of the night life of the district.

There go youngsters of all ages, the little girls balancing babies on their hips or trundling them in express wagons and handing them over to faithful chums when their turns come at the swings. Accompanying the boys are often their fathers, ostensibly to keep an eye on their too lively offspring, but really in the hope of getting a turn at a swing themselves. They stand beside the ever-moving row of flying feet and pigtails and smile little reminiscent smiles. Longingly they gaze at some aerial artist who has managed to achieve a standing posture in a swing several feet above the ground before the supervisor's warning whistle seats him peremptorily. Then, suddenly, a swing becomes for a moment empty and a Lithuanian father, a sheepish smile on his stolid face, slips unnoticed into a low seat, hunches his long legs clear of the ground and takes a few turns. No grown-ups are allowed this privilege but the supervisor is at the moment guiding the progress of two babies down the slippery slides. Before she has turned around, a great longing has been satisfied and the stealthy swinger gladly surrenders his place to clamoring youth.

The mothers, kept foreigners through the confining walls of home while their families become American, are in their element here. They are not often able to participate in the outside life of their husbands and children. But here they have only to step out on the back porches of their tenements and lo! they are occupying box seats for the playground performances. One may with comfort hold the baby in the crook of an arm, while crocheting additional yards of thick lace for small petticoats, and look down on Concetta wildly whirling through a familiar folk dance or scream directions at Giovanni who is rehearsing acrobatic feats on a seesaw. One may at any time leave one's seat in the spectator's gallery to give a turn to the boiling mixture which is to constitute the family meal; one may also comb one's long black hair or bathe the baby without missing a thing going on below. Never was more informal or more convenient form of entertainment devised for busy housekeepers.

Should one become bored with watching the extemporaneous circus at one end of the playground, one has only to turn toward the other where lessons in folk dancing are in progress and glow with pride at the grace of one's child. The poetic bodies of these fragments of the Old World sway with a natural rhythm that could never be born of a dancing academy. Those other than mothers who watch first wonder at their facility and then lay it to the grape treaders on the Italian hillsides and the noisy frolicers of village fête days.

"Hot, ain't it, teacher?" one small dancer asks, pushing disheveled hair out of her eyes after a lively rendition of the Irish lilt. "I ain't never hot. I could dance forever," and she hurries back to the poised and waiting line.

What barefoot dancers are here! Brown feet mingle with hard brown earth, toes collide with pebbles, and still they dance on, those without shoes never surrendering to the shod ones. Some late comers rush breathlessly in, catch a bar of almost inaudible music from the hard-worked victrola with swift feet and swing into step without even the formality of a "ready, get set, go!" Babies are handed from one to another that all may tread a measure and only when teacher's whistle becomes unmistakably determined do the dancers slowly come to a stop and seek less amusing pleasures.

The effect of the school building looming against the darkening sky is not to be discounted. There are other playgrounds where discipline is difficult when older boys and girls invade them during the evening hours, but in this playground, never. The children feel that they are in school when they enter. An easy-going summer school, to be sure, but, nevertheless, a school. Is not the supervisor of swings one's teacher of last term? Is not the blower of the whistle the principal before whose desk one has often grown tongue-tied? No one—not even the frolicsome parents, would dream of disregarding the admonition of "teacher." Thus the playground flourishes in comparative peace. The only signs of insubordination come when "teacher" announces that it is time to leave. The children loiter on every possible excuse. Finally only one is left. She advances, clasping something tightly in a moist hand.

"Teacher," she says, "you know I said I'd bring you a present tonight. Here it is, teacher," and the object leaves the small fist and slips into "teacher's" palm. After the tumult and the shouting of departure have died, she looks at it. It is a half-melted "conversation lozenge" asking the pertinent question "Where shall we go?" in fast-fading red letters.

Slowly the playground becomes a silent place. Little girls shift now sleeping babies from hip to shoulder and saunter up the street. The moon wanders over the gray house-tops.

PARLIAMENT JOAN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The name of Elizabeth Alkin is to be found in state papers relating to the years of 1641 to 1658. During this period of the Civil War and Commonwealth, constant records are made of her work for the nation.

It was while engaged upon his valuable work for the Navy Records Society at the Public Record Office that Mr. G. E. Manwaring came across documents relating to Elizabeth Alkin, or Parliament Joan as she was popularly called. There were letters to the Council of the Commonwealth, and the answers, all of which excited his interest in this English woman, whom he calls the Florence Nightingale of the seventeenth century.

No details are forthcoming of her early life but it is apparent that she came of a well-to-do county family, and that at the outbreak of the Civil War she and her husband allied themselves to the parliamentary cause. This must undoubtedly have meant separation from her friends and relations who held to the royalist side.

At this time the husband became attached to Cromwell's army, probably as a member of the secret service, in which capacity Elizabeth most probably helped him. She was in the employment of the parliamentary generals, Essex, Waller and Fairfax, and apparently was particularly successful in this state work, as in 1645 there were warrants drawn up to pay her for "several discoveries," among which was mentioned one which is spoken of as, "discovering George Mynnes' wire," George Mynnes being a prominent iron master of Surrey who supplied the King with 400 tons of iron at the outbreak of the war, and had wire secreted in various parts of the kingdom amounting to £40,000 in value.

She is also stated to have done good service "in discovering printers and publishers of scandalous books," that is, books and pamphlets that were published as part of the propaganda to undermine the influence of Cromwell's Government.

These, however, were the least part of her services to the nation. At the beginning of the war, when she volunteered her help as a nurse, there was no kind of nursing organization in the army or navy. After a battle those who were seriously wounded had to be left in villages near the battlefield, "trusting for their recovery to the charitable care of well-wishers to the cause." And for want of better accommodation these casualties were housed in the low taverns of the towns or villages, with results that may well be imagined.

Into this chaos Elizabeth Alkin plunged, tending roundhead and cavalier alike, providing them out of her own income the comforts and necessities they lacked. In their rough and ready gratitude and affection the soldiers gave her the nickname preserved in the official records, "Parliamentary Joan."

Having spent all her own money in work for the nation, she was awarded, by vote in the House of Commons, the sum of £50, to be paid by the Committee for Sequestration, who were also to provide her with a convenient house to dwell in.

A house belonging to a delinquent, Captain Rawdon, was found for her in Westminster, and during the pause between the wars she was actively engaged in tracking down the authors and printers of seditious literature, secretly published with the idea of influencing the public against Cromwell.

When the Dutch War broke out she petitioned the Council to allow her to resume her former work. After being at Portsmouth for a time she found herself with a grant of £5 at Harwich where casualties were landed from ships in action on the east coast. She also made frequent journeys to Ipswich to visit

Reproduced from "The Royal Navy" by W. L. Clowes, by permission of Sampson Low, Marston & Co.

Dutch medal commemorating Admiral Van Tromp

the wounded, in all of which she had the whole-hearted support of the Admiralty Commissioner of Harwich who, in spite of the pressure of his business, did not stand upon the dignity of his office, but "willingly took up any man's work" for the cause. At one time he advanced Parliament Joan the sum of £10 from his own slender purse, and it is recorded in the public records that of this sum Joan spent £4 on the English and the remainder in aiding the Dutch prisoners (this was after the defeat of Van Tromp).

When she returned to London she had 3s. in her pocket and although the Council of State issued a warrant in pursuance of the order of the Parliament it appears that neither this pension nor the arrears due to her were forthcoming.

The state of the Exchequer during the time of the Protectorship gave constant anxiety, and Mr. Manwaring remarks that one can only hope that she received help from those who were well aware of her faithful services to the Commonwealth.

Honoring Craftsmen

Visitors to Stratford-on-Avon in prewar days will remember the printing office established in an old-fashioned house where Mr. A. H. Bullen turned out beautiful books. One of his achievements was an edition of Shakespeare, the only edition of the plays ever printed in the town of the poet's birth. All who love beautiful books will rejoice that the business is not to be allowed to lapse. It has been taken over by Basil Blackwell, who has been responsible for the issue of many volumes of verse, and Bernard Newdigate. The first book they have jointly produced is Drayton's "Nymphidia," on the last page of which are set out the names of the craftsmen who composed the type and did the actual printing. What would one not give to see similar names on the last pages of the First Folio?

NEW ENGLAND JUNGLES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The words tropical jungle have always had for me a peculiar appeal. I suppose it came from reading such tales as Mayne Reade's, or "The Life of Livingstone," "With Clive in India," and others that now stand mutely before me in bookcases across the room. At any rate, I grew up to know exactly how a jungle must look and feel and smell; how hard it was to force a passage through it. Had I been set down suddenly in upper Bengal, in Belgian Congo, or anywhere along the Amazon, I was certain to feel at home and know what to do. When, in recent years, jungles actually did fall to my lot in India and the Philippines, it seemed curiously as if they were familiar places. Gorgeous, squawking, inquisitive parrots, and troops of gray apes along roadsides beyond Jubbelpore; the thick vine-bound mahogany forests, dotted with banana trees and floored by endless fungi, in Mindanao; as expected, ran true to form.

But that New England also has her jungles suddenly struck me last week, while I was on a foraging expedition for green grapes. As with so many things which we have been neighbors all our lives, the real significance of these northen jungles had never occurred to me.

From the middle to the end of August, try to force your way across a semi-marshy strip of ground along a creek-flat. If soil conditions were right, you will have literally to hack a path through—as the Borneans do, or the Malays. Tough-stemmed goldenrod, lush jewel-weed, Joe-pye, ironweed, and ten-petal sunflower; all much higher than a man's head, furnish, along with their quota of obstruction, the main color display of the tangled impasse; and it is a richness of color not to be overlooked. When grape-vine, dodder, bind-weed, tear-thumb, and briery smilax—this last an effective substitute for the liana of tropic forests—thread thickly among the upright stockade of stalks, they weld the whole into an astonishing impenetrableness.

Stand on a grass tussock and look about you. It is practically impossible to name and enumerate the wild plants that crowd about. Vervain, hardhack, hedge-nettle, boneset, cow vetch, the giant cow parsnip, mingled in endless confusion with at least a hundred other species of summer and fall-blooming weeds. Filling the lower interstices, are skunk cabbage leaves, large as elephant ears, tough brakes, lobelia, and a dozen varieties of grasses. You must smash, thrash, push, and crash a narrow aisle through, if you are going to get on the other side. Not at all unlike a few minutes of equatorial exploration.

This entire tangled jungle grows annually. In the tropics jungles are centuries old. But in New England before the first snow falls again, the wilderness will vanish. How lavish a process! It was always a fact of wonder to me that moose and elk each year grow an enormous set of horns to be cast aside the following winter. Yet, in her northern jungles, nature grows ten thousand times as much vegetable horn which will serve a purpose hardly half as long.

peaches all winter

The only way to have this luscious fruit all year round is by preserving quantities of peaches now.

Sugar is too important in your preserving to order just "sugar"—order Domino Granulated which comes from the refinery to you untouched by hands and packed safe from flies and ants.

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown, Golden Syrup.

POLICIES OF SPAIN DURING WORLD WAR

Marquess de Lema Says, in Effect, That to Conservatives Belongs Credit of Friendly Manifestations Toward the Allies

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain — Much strange light was thrown upon the difficulties, embarrassments and tendencies of Spanish foreign policy in the past few years, and especially during the trying period of the European war, when Spain suffered many humiliations in order to preserve her neutrality, and, as cynics suggest, was unceasingly harassed by doubts as to which side would win, this being a consideration of prime importance by a strange new newspaper duel into which rival foreign ministers have been led.

The man who was until recently Foreign Minister of Spain, and the regular occupant of the post under Conservative Government, is the Marquess de Lema. On the Liberal side, although he did not regularly associate the office of Premier with that of Foreign Minister, it is sufficiently appreciated that the Count de Romanones was the chief director of foreign policy, and it is that part of politics to which he has devoted the deepest study, constantly expressing his opinion that Spain should make more and more efforts toward the improvement of her relations with England and France. Some statements recently made by the Count were in the way of animadversion upon the foreign policy practiced by the Conservative governments of Spain, and this brought about a very rare occurrence in the appearance of the Marquess de Lama as the writer of a long newspaper statement, published in the "Sol," in explanation of many points of foreign policy pursued under his direction and that of Mr. Dato.

The Foreign Minister said that for quite a long time now the Count de Romanones, or those who are inspired by him, have been asking for explanations on the part of those whose business it is to be informed on international affairs so that public opinion might not be misled. He, the Marquess, had tried at least to avoid discussing these subjects in the press, but in Parliament he had never shirked answering any question or any interpellation that had been formulated. In such circumstances he was moved in the first place to inquire why, as the Cortes had been opened for so many months, the Count had not exercised his critical faculties there, where he could have been answered.

Understanding With Allies

It would soon be a year since, in the previous Cortes, he had announced, with enough publicity, an interpellation which he, the Marquess, instantly accepted. He did not know why the Count had never gone forward with it. In the last parliamentary season he did not remember any other intervention on the part of the Count in regard to international affairs than an interruption he made upon the Marquess de la Viesca, when the latter was explaining his interpellation on Tangier, which did not appear to have for its object the facilitating of the debate.

"In the statements just published by the Count de Romanones," the Marquess de Lema went on to say, "two ideas are palpitating. One of them is that already so well known, in which the Count offers himself to public opinion as the initiator and champion of the close understanding with France and England, representing all others as at best converts to this idea as the result of his tenacity in support of it; and the other idea is that of opposing the international policy that has been followed by Conservative governments for the past two years by some other unknown policy that he would practice, without taking the trouble to tell us exactly of what it would consist and, above all, by what means it would be put in action, with advantage to the national interests."

"So far as the first point is concerned," said the Marquess de Lema, "I have kept the secret of the Count de Romanones for some time, desiring not to say what I now find myself obliged to do. Of all public men who have taken part in the government of the state during recent years, none suffered so many fluctuations in the development of the policy that he initiated in 1914 as Mr. Dato, that policy being the neutrality practiced with benevolence toward the nations united to Spain by the treaty of 1904 and the Declaration of Cartagena of 1907, both those pacts being the work of Conservative governments. From the time of that famous article on "Neutralities That Kill" (by the Count de Romanones) in August, 1914, repudiated as soon as adopted, and adopted again, what phases and nuances of policy there were!

Partiality to Germans Charged

Then, as 1915 went on, what diligence in attempting to diminish the effects of the said article! So on December 19, 1915, he came to the formation of that wonderful Liberal Cabinet, in whose honor the newspapers favorable to the central powers burnt so much incense in the same way that the government of Mr. Dato, and very especially myself, were being reviled for our incurable alliedophilism! In the Count's Cabinet there figured as Foreign Minister an eminent public man of many and recognized merits, but of a significance in international affairs that is well known, and when he passed to the presidency of the Chamber there succeeded him at the Foreign Ministry another intelligent and cultured politician who defined the attitude that Spain ought to adopt in the terms, "the neutral neutrality" as against the benevolent neutrality practiced by the Conservatives toward the western nations."

The Marquess de Lema continued: "In November of 1914, in full war, answering a question put by Perez Caballero in the Senate, I said that Spain would remain faithful to the special relations that bound her to England and France. Why, in the speech from the throne in 1916, did not the Count de Romanones make the slightest affirmation of those special relations indicated in the speech of 1914, and why did he speak only of the good relations of Spain with all states the same, that is to say, with the Allies and with the central powers? In a year and a half of government by the Count de Romanones what ruin did not the German submarines cause among our ships!

Excuse Made Publicly

"The Count de Romanones said in April, 1917, that he had not been able to fulfill his public promises of putting a stop to such violations of international law, but he was excusing himself by a lack of assistance from his Liberal collaborators, who had prevented him, as it was announced in that famous note of his, which, forced by political vicissitudes to abandon government, he hurled at colleagues and successors, which helped him to establish the legend that he still sustains with as much perseverance as inaccuracy. It was well known that in August, 1916, invited by the allied nations to define his criterion concerning the liberty of action of the submarines in regard to merchant ships, belligerent or neutral, the then Prime Minister held solemn consultations with various public men . . . and the submarines continued to enter our waters and established theirs on the borders until, many months later, in June, 1917, a Conservative Government, presided over by Mr. Dato, who had just in very difficult circumstances assumed power, issued a decree according to which every submarine that should penetrate into our waters and ports, whatever might be its reason, should be interned. Why did the Count de Romanones not give that order long before?"

From this point the Marquess de Lema developed a strongly ironical vein. "And after all this," he said, "who does not remember the Count de Romanones in the national Cabinet suddenly rising from his seat on the ministerial bench to proclaim—perhaps approximation, union with France and England? No, sir, for to plagiarize the poet, 'C'est du Nord que nous vient la lumière'—that the light was coming to Spain from the United States! There was no allusion to the special understanding with the nations concerned with the Cartagena pact; that had to be said by the Conservative minority through the mouth of my modest person." The Foreign Minister added that these are all public facts and notorious and that there are many others which may be adduced and which he will adduce if necessary, always provided that private sources are not drawn upon for the information.

Anglo-Spanish Relations Strengthened

"Afterward," he continued, "we heard in a speech at the Ritz of that singular alliance with England, France, Italy, Belgium and the United States, with all together and the same, and yet my particular friend and political adversary still declares that he supported, uninterruptedly and through many sorrows, friendship with France and England as the basis of our policy.

"If we turn to the second idea in the statements upon which I comment, the Count de Romanones ought to know that, although he boasts of being silent as a matter of prudence, they do not practice that virtue who are silent by halves. What does he say? 'For two years,' he says, 'there has been sought as the foundation of all our foreign policy, assistances and collaborations which should permit Spain to achieve definite ends which today have a great support in public opinion. But these combinations have failed because they were bound to fail, and at this moment we have no right to expect anything from them.'

"Spain, during these two years, has preserved and strengthened her intimate, excellent relations with England. She preserves in the same way very sincere and cordial relations with France, and has tried to show to that nation her affection and consideration in very recent acts, but will it be a secret from anyone that between France and Spain there exist different points of view upon Tangier affairs? Has not the Spanish Government the duty of defending the interests of national production, although always with an eye toward conciliating the neighboring nation? The antecedents of a policy of sincere and never-interrupted affection, followed in difficult times, necessarily serve to solve these questions in harmonious cordiality without allowing our serenity to be disturbed by the natural complaints and even the clamorings of the interests most directly affected, or judging pernicious the warmth with which public opinion asserts itself in the defense of our aspirations and rights."

And in conclusion the Marquess de Lema, again ironical, said that considering well and looking less at the politics of the moment, he thought that perhaps he and the Count had the same understanding on the main question. He said he has not been one of those who, in judging of the policy he would practice, as he has so much abominated the present one, take literally the opinion of those who outside Spain regard the old chief of the Liberal Party as the best friend they could count upon in Spain. He did not think that Robert Raynaud was right a few months ago when in an article in the "Afrique Française" he bewailed the state of the Tangier question, saying "If we had brought up the Morocco question at the end of 1918 when the Count de Romanones was in Paris we should have settled it at small cost." That was surely not the policy the Count de Romanones had in mind, although he did not explain what his policy was.

RAILWAY PROBLEM IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—This State is faced with the results of over-concentration in Sydney. Railway figures just made public may furnish excellent ammunition for those who are urging that New South Wales be cut up into three states.

The Chief Commissioner for Railways, Mr. Frazer, has reported to Mr. Estell, Minister for Works and Railways, that although the capital cost of the railways has increased from £61,000,000 to £79,000,000 since June 30, 1914, as the result of the duplication of existing main lines and the building of new "developmental" lines, there has been no substantial increase of traffic either in general tonnage, or passengers, from the country.

On the other hand there has been a big increase in passenger business within the suburban areas of Sydney, where the business increased by 34.7 per cent, although the facilities for transport had practically not been improved at all. While suburban passenger traffic had increased from 77,431,809 in 1914 to 104,311,991 in 1920, the country passengers carried during the same period only increased from 8,896,612 to 10,342,669.

Although during the past six years the capital cost of the New South Wales state railways has risen by £18,000,000, and its new construction has increased the track mileage by 1559 miles, a rise of 30 per cent, the tonnage of goods carried has only increased by one-third of 1 per cent. The tonnage of goods actually carried in 1914 was 13,245,842 tons; in 1920 it was only 13,293,528 tons.

In his report to the Minister the Chief Commissioner said: "Practically the whole of the increase in track mileage was due to the construction of new lines for the development of the State, the duplication of some of the country lines, and the provision of sidings, and so forth, for country business. But the development, as the figures indicate, has been entirely out of proportion to the increase in the facilities.

"It is questionable whether there can be reasonable claims for further new construction in view of the unfortunate evidence given during the past six years that new construction has not increased the tonnage of the railway-borne production in the State, nor has even the increase in country passenger travel been proportionate to the increase in track mileage or to the increase in capital expenditure."

PREPARING FOR TRIP AROUND WORLD IN AIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland — Discussing the proposed round-the-world flight by Sir Ross Smith, the daring Australian who led the way by air from London to Adelaide, Flight-Lieut. H. N. Wrigley declared that such a flight would only be possible in an amphibious machine. He believed that the machine in which Sir Ross might attempt the flight was a Vickers, similar to that which had been successful in the British Air Ministry's competition last year.

Should this machine be forced to alight on the water during its flight it might be converted into a motor boat by a powerful motor in its carriage. This at least would keep its head to the waves and perhaps enable it to taxi to the land. Having known Sir Ross Smith as a fellow airman in Palestine, Flight-Lieutenant Wrigley has a great respect for his careful preparation for all long distance flights. These Sir Ross works out very systematically beforehand and takes no more chances than he finds absolutely necessary. With him on the world trip would be his brother, Sir Keith Smith, as navigator, and Bennett, his old mechanic. Both men accompanied him in his giant Vickers-Vimy across the world.

It will be remembered that Flight-Lieutenant Wrigley won the Air Force Cross for his daring flight across Australia in an old machine in order to map out the way from Sydney to Darwin for Sir Ross Smith. He is now helping to build up the Royal Australian Air Force which has begun with 130 modern aeroplanes, the gift of Great Britain, and has under order squadrons of seaplanes and flying boats. Aerodromes are also being acquired in different portions of the Commonwealth.

AUSTRALIAN TAX BURDEN HEAVY

Commonwealth's Small Population Is, It Is Estimated, Paying £65,000,000 Annually

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales — Estimating that the small population of Australia, less than 5,500,000, is now paying in federal, state and municipal taxation about £65,000,000 a year, Professor Irvine of the Chair of Economics of Sydney University gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Taxation. He urged economy and efficiency in federal and state administration.

Discussing the proposal for a sales tax, which has been considered in some quarters more equitable than a tax on profits, Professor Irvine said that such a tax had been put into operation in France and had proved a failure, increasing prices and restricting consumption. By some it was thought to have been largely responsible for the critical conditions in France.

Taxation in the Commonwealth was declared by the professor to have more than doubled since the year 1913-14. As an illustration of one enormous increase, he cited the Commonwealth Customs and Excise revenue which stood at £32,000,000 in 1920-21, whereas in 1918-19 it had been only £17,476,970. If Australians were to provide interest on adequate sinking funds for the repayment of the huge aggregate debts of the Commonwealth and the states, the probability was that instead of any lightening of the burden of taxation in the immediate future it would increase. This was an additional reason for demanding economy in administration and the overhauling of federal and state systems of taxation, so that taxes should be as equitable as possible and as little burdensome.

Higher Tariff Opposed

Dealing with the raising of the tariff wall in the Customs Bill before the Commonwealth Parliament, Professor Irvine said that under the temptation of easily raising large amounts by customs and excise the federal government might penalize unduly a section of the population which it did not want to penalize, and might cause economic disturbances which would reduce the tax-paying power of the whole community.

"Heavy tariff charges rapidly passed on to the consumers may overstrain the purchasing power of the smaller incomes, which, of course, form the great majority, and so bring about a marked restriction of consumption, or a narrowing of demands, which would inevitably reappear in the reduced output of many businesses. . . . It cannot be a matter of indifference to our government whether a tax is shouldered by the strong or the relatively weak. Getting the money may seem to a treasurer the really important thing, but it is of vital importance to the community, who, in the long run, pays the tax. In view of present needs, it has been proposed that the basis of income tax in Australia will have to be considerably broadened so as to bring in the lower incomes which have hitherto been lightly touched or altogether exempted. Those who favor such a policy should remember that the mass of lower incomes are already taxed severely through customs and excise duties, and on them also falls a proporion of any part of othen taxes that can be successfully passed on in prices."

Stamp System Favored

Professor Irvine pointed out that the incomes of many wage and salary earners were quite an unsafe guide to taxable ability and were often particularly precarious. Where such incomes were taxed he favored a weekly, fortnightly, or monthly deduction from wages by means of a stamp system. Generally, also, the heavy taxation would make it necessary to spread payments over the whole year. Of course in the case of those who had incomes from various sources such extended payments would complicate the levy of progressive taxes.

On the methods of big business, the witness said that a great deal of evasion was being done under the cover of the law, and by the process of giving different names to parts of the same thing. Many firms had amassed large reserves on the ground that they were necessary for development and for unexpected contingencies, these reserves then being capitalized primarily with the object of evading taxation.

NEW ZEALAND SCOUT MOVEMENT OUTLOOK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—With a population of about 1,200,000, New Zealand has some 30,000 boy and girl scouts, but the men at the head of the movement are by no means satisfied with this growth. They plan a great extension of the movement, with the object of promoting good citizenship and counteracting the anti-social, anti-patriotic doctrines that are being assiduously preached by Labor extremists.

The movement has been fortunate in securing for its chairman of executive Brig.-Gen. A. W. Andrew, a distinguished New Zealand soldier who is an admirable type of non-militarist officer. General Andrew fully realizes the importance of divorcing the movement from the military system, with the exception that scout law requires a lad to take a proper share in the defense of his country. General Andrew has been on a visit to Auckland on scout business, accompanied by L. M. Isitt, one of the foremost orators in the Dominion, who is helping to arouse interest in the scout movement. These two missionaries gave impressive addresses to a gathering of citizens on the work of the scouts and the need for extending the organization.

Both speakers referred to the forces of disruption that sought to destroy society, and contended that the scout movement was the best defense against this peril. General Andrew said that these forces were a greater menace than Germany had been, in that they threatened to destroy the whole basis of civilization. The people, he said, were threatened by a school of thought that preached the doctrine of no religion, no flag, no country. General Andrew also emphasized the international side of the movement, pointing out that 21 nations had been represented at this year's gathering of scouts in England, the representatives of which were all bound together by adhesion to scout law.

New Zealand has the distinction of having started the girls' branch of the scout movement, and General Andrew stated that applications for affiliation had been received from girl scout organizations in Honolulu and Japan.

BOYS BUILDING SCHOOLHOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine — A brick school building, capable of accommodating 200 students, is being erected by the boys of the Maine State School here. Every boy in the institution is having some part of the work to do. If he is too small to lay brick or team away the wooden forms from the concrete work he is given a job piling bricks or sifting sand.

MASONRY AND THE NONCONFORMISTS

Function During Wesleyans' Conference in England Emphasized the Recent Rise of the Craft Among the Sect

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Wesleyans have been in conference at Middlesbrough, and one very pleasing function took place which speaks volumes for the rapid growth of Freemasonry among nonconformists during the past few years. The Wesleyan brethren attending the conference were entertained at luncheon and at a lodge meeting by the Middlesbrough Freemasons, the principal guest being J. Alfred Sharp, president and assistant grand chaplain.

In the course of an inspiring address he claimed that Masonry presented a great philosophy of life, teaching its members to do justly to all men. Masonry impressed upon their hearts the great truths, teaching them to keep in bounds with all mankind, and to render their fellow men the help and assistance that lay within their power. The country, indeed the world, needed these teachings. He did not plead that outsiders should be brought into the craft in a wholesale fashion; that would not be for the good of Freemasonry. What he desired was that in their public utterances and above all in their lives, they should set those truths before the people with whom they had to do and so practice outside the lodges the truths learned within them.

The new temple at the Criterion Restaurant, London, already described in these columns, has now been dedicated by the grand secretary, the ceremony, doubtless owing to the rarity of its occurrence, attracting a very large gatherng of prominent brethren. An impressive oration was delivered by Dr. Oliver Cockrem, in which he drew attention to the distinction between the consecration of a lodge and the dedication of a temple, defending the elaborate ornamentation which sometimes prevails.

Independent of the Material

Freemasonry, he said, is independent of any material instrument or surroundings. Universities, colleges, and schools do their work in buildings adapted for the purpose and with well-devised instrumental aid for impressing their teaching. Masonic ceremonies and observances are often given in buildings which are ill adapted for the purpose, and mean in their surroundings, so that the nature of the Masonic work might be thought likely to be invalidated by such adverse circumstances. It was greatly to the credit of the order and it proved the inherent vitality of Freemasonry that such was not the case.

But they must not blind themselves to the advantage to be derived when the building in which they worked their ceremonies and performed their craft was one which would enhance, by its adaptibility and beauty, the effect of the ceremony performed in it. They were met to dedicate, to set apart a building for Masonic use—for educational and religious purposes. The brethren meeting there would have a temple which would add beauty to their ceremonial, which would evoke emotions of a Masonic nature as they contemplated the admirable decoration of its walls, and would recall to them the antiquity of their source and past history, as they viewed the signs of the Zodiac embellishing their ceiling.

Functions Aboard Ship

Particulars are just to hand of two interesting Masonic meetings held at sea on board the Ormonde, en route from Australia to England, at each of which C. E. Green, editor of the West Australian Freemason, presided. At the first meeting the following greeting was dispatched:

"We, the brethren whose names are hereto attached, being assembled in peace, love, and harmony, on this the R. M. S. Ormonde, do hereby send hearty and fraternal greetings to our brethren the world over, and in particular to the brethren of our own several lodges."

At the second meeting an address was delivered by C. E. Green, who, after touching upon the amalgamation in Queensland, spoke of the necessity for seeing in Masonry something more than the lodge or even constitution, but a vast living brotherhood bedrocked on the three grand basic tenets of brotherly love, relief, and truth, and existing for the betterment and upraising of humanity. He urged those whose avocations kept them from attendance at lodge to read Masonic literature, and concluded with some excellent advice and observations concerning the significance and symbolism of the apron. The constitutions represented were West Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, Ceylon, Ireland, Scotland, and England, among 42 brethren.

Mark Masonry in Essex is about to add another lodge to its list, the first for many years; but, although there have not been any additions to the roll of lodges, there has been a steady increase in the number of members of this degree, for whereas in 1912 the number was 254 it is now 353, an increase of practically 100, and during last year all the lodges increased their membership.

AEROPLANE LANDING FIELD IN VERMONT

SPRINGFIELD, Vermont—An aeroplane landing field has been established here, largely through the initiative of Governor Hartnews. In a letter to the Governor, made public yesterday, Henry Woodhouse, president of the Aerial League of America, congratulated the State for having put itself in the way of aviation development.

"It may interest you to know," the letter added, "that it is the general opinion of people interested in aerial transportation that the Newfoundland route will be the favorite trans-Atlantic route for trans-Atlantic airliners, and it is evident that the larger craft will fly on to centrally located terminals in New England states, while smaller ones will either take on fuel at St. Johns, Newfoundland, or unload their cargoes and passengers, to be relayed to central terminals by other aircraft."

PAPER OUTLOOK IMPROVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts — Reporting an improved outlook in the paper business, the Strathmore Paper Company has announced that two of its plants will resume full operation on September 1.

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OF OUR ANNUAL
August Fur Sale AND August Furniture Sale

Last opportunity to share in the Exceptional Values in these two important sales where high-grade Quality and low prices mean real Economy to the customer.

All Charge Purchases made during the balance of this month will be entered on the September bill rendered October 1.

AUSTRALIA AND THE METALS MARKET

World Prices Said to Be Little Affected by Disputes Between Mine Workers and Owners in the Commonwealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland — World prices for the products of Australia's metal mines are not susceptible of change as the result of local deadlocks between miners and owners, and the disastrous disputes in the Mt. Lyell, Mt. Morgan, Wallaroo, and Moonta mines are in process of settlement. The miners are not enforcing their full demands, and the owners are showing willingness to compromise. Economic pressure is proving greater than the desire to make the metal mines a bulwark behind which opponents of wage reduction might intrench.

The huge field of Mt. Morgan, upon which a portion of Queensland depends for its welfare, has proved a turning point. The Queensland Government recently offered a rebate of £1000 a week on freight to assist in a settlement, and the directors of the mine put forward a sliding scale of wages based on the value of the gold and copper contents of a ton of blister copper, with a minimum effective wage of 12s. 10d. a day. In addition the mine representatives intimated that they were prepared to extend the sliding scale upward, so that every £5 increase in the value of blister copper above £170 per ton would add 4d. daily to the wage of each employee. This agreement would continue for 12 months.

When the directors and general manager of the mine met representatives of the Mt. Morgan union, the latter declared that the company's proposals could not be entertained and that the men would not return to work until the full award rates were agreed upon. To this the directors replied that such payment would involve the company in too great a loss, while depleting the ore reserves. There seemed therefore no alternative but the closing down of the mine.

Upon the terms of the company's offer becoming known to the miners, the men were indignant that a decision had been given by their delegates without taking them into their confidence. A mass meeting of miners was immediately held, a motion was carried regretting the action of the delegates and a second motion agreed to requesting the Governor-in-Council to approach the Arbitration Court asking for the suspension of Mt. Morgan awards for six months from the date of resumption of work. The mass meeting therefore virtually approved of the acceptance of the company's offer.

Mt. Lyell to Resume

Immediately prior to the mass meeting at Mt. Morgan, Mr. Justice Powers, now president of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, delivered judgment confirming an arrangement between the Mt. Lyell Mining Company of Tasmania and several unions, whereby the company will continue to work the mines for six months under existing rates of wages and conditions, or with a slight variation in hours. The company is prepared to make a loss instead of a profit for the six months. Mr. Justice Powers has really acted as the result of assurances by the unions, except the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, that the men would accept without a ballot any award made, and he sets out the position clearly in making his award:

"No order or decision of mine can make the company carry on the mine at a loss, or make the members of the unions continue on the terms I have decided they should. I assume they will. I have now fulfilled a very unpleasant and long-drawn-out task, but I am relieved to feel that if the destitution, misery, and loss of employment and of homes that must follow the closing of the mines are caused they will not be caused by this court failing to do its duty when new circumstances have arisen, which make a departure from old recognized lines necessary in the interests of employees, and the public generally."

Following the decision of the president of the court, the Mount Lyell company announced that operations at the mines in work would be carried on as agreed.

Report by Accountants

It will be remembered that an unusual feature of the Mt. Morgan dispute was the examination of the company's books by official accountants, whose report showed that the company could not continue without loss under the conditions existing. The same interesting test was also a feature in connection with the Mt. Lyell dispute. By order of Mr. Justice Powers, the figures of the Mt. Lyell company for the six months ended March 31, 1921, were investigated. The accountant found that with electrolytic copper at £77 per ton, the company was losing £18 6s. 2d. on each ton produced under the conditions obtaining for the period under review. This was equivalent to a loss of £95,972 per annum at present costs and rate of production.

Replying to the question of the price which copper must reach before profit began, the accountant decided that the market price must exceed £95 6s. per ton of electrolytic copper, provided that the various factors remained in the same state as when the output of the mine was analyzed for the half year. Assuming that the output was increased by 100 tons of copper per month, fixed charges would be reduced by £2 9s. 2d. per ton, and it was conceivable that an important reduction in variable charges would result. Incidentally it was mentioned in the report that wages and salaries represented 60.69 per cent of the costs of producing a ton of blister copper.

Wallaroo and Moonta

Work is likely to be resumed at the Wallaroo and Moonta mines in South Australia on the basis put before the miners last May and then accepted by the men but rejected by the central executive of the Australian Workers Union. The general desire for the settlement on the lines accepted by the men has resulted in the Industrial Court acceding to a request that the request of 1920 between the company and the union should be referred into court. The miners who made the request can now arrange for the variation of the agreement in conformity with the proposals of the company.

Replying to a deputation which sought the aid of the government in restoring work at the Wallaroo mines the Premier, H. N. Barwell, pointed out that if the workers had only seen the futility of attempting the practically impossible task to extract from the industry a wage which it could not afford to pay, the cessation of work in the peninsular towns and at Broken Hill and Port Pirie would never have been necessary.

Australian gold mines have benefited greatly by the premiums received on the sale of gold. With the resumption of more normal trade conditions and the adjustment of exchanges, this premium will gradually disappear. Since the demand from the East for gold has fallen off, the chief market for the precious metal is the United States, which pays $20.67 an ounce for "fine gold."

For 1920 the gold production of Australia was 943,692 ounces of fine gold, valued at £4,008,548. When sold this gold realized £5,571,228, showing a premium, or surplus, of £1,562,680 over the mint price. The average price for fine gold was £5 18s. an ounce; in June of this year the price had fallen to £5 6s. 4d. an ounce.

BRATISLAVA'S PLACE AS A TRADE CENTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—The development of the Danube, which is possible only by collaboration on the part of the allied powers, involves, inter alia, the development of Bratislava—a city located on the main historical route between London, Constantinople, and Baghdad, and a great factor in the foreign trade of the Tzecho-Slovakian Republic—by means of all the attributes of economic equipment, such as docks warehouses, free harbors, appropriate world tariffs, international banks, forwarding agencies, consular and nautical schools, oriental commercial institutes, permanent markets, and the like. By its very position Bratislava is marked out for such a purpose, forming as it does the chief outlet for the export of Tzecho-Slovakian products to the east.

The first step in the fulfillment of this scheme was the International Fair, which took place at Bratislava from August 6 to 15 under the name of an Oriental Fair, the object of which was to transform Bratislava into a Nizhni Novgorod of Central Europe, where English trade and industry can also participate in the exchange of goods between east and west.

Bratislava will also become the center of a great Central European canal system, the main axis of which will be formed by the Danube, united with the Rhine by means of the Maiu canal, and with the east by the Elbe, Oder, and Vistula canals, which in time will be extended to the river system of Russia. These canals will form waterways leading right into the heart of Poland and Russia. By their construction—and this is only a matter of time—British industries will gain valuable markets.

In quite a short time Tzecho-Slovakia will, it is expected, become an important trade intermediary between the western allied powers and Russia, with which Tzecho-Slovakia is conveniently connected by way of Carpathian Ruthenia. The acquisition of the Russian market will form a transport problem. Russia must be approached not only by sea, but by every possible means of access. In this respect Tzecho-Slovakia, owing to its well-developed network of railways, its abundant transport resources, and its extensive carriage and engine factories, such as the Skoda works, for example, can perform important services.

IMPROVING ROADS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Main Highways, It Is Found, Are Being Restored, in Many Cases, to Pre-War Excellence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — A journey through England and the south and west of Scotland early this summer enabled a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor to gather first-hand information as to the conditions of British motoring roads, which may be of service to those traveling later in the year.

In general it was found that, on such sections of the route as had been covered in the previous year, there was an all-round improvement in the surfaces. Long stretches of the through routes to the north had been entirely remetalled, and the main roads in many cases were rapidly returning to their pre-war perfection. Untarred roads, on the other hand, were in a condition between the early stages of disintegration and complete ruin. The chief causes of this were the drought, extensive timber hauling owing to the shortage of coal, and the passage of heavy lorries and motor couches over surfaces quite unsuited to such traffic. Repairs in progress on many sections may improve matters later in the year.

Some Excellent Roads

The western road between London and Liverpool via Wycombe, Worcester, Bridgnorth and Chester was, on the whole, in first rate condition, and preferable for many reasons to the somewhat shorter midland route.

The Great North Road between London and Scotland is in excellent surface almost throughout its 400 miles between the capitals. At present the route by Scotch Corner through Bowes, Brough, and Appleby is better on the whole than the Shap-Kendal route. Between Liverpool and Kendal the road has vastly improved of recent years. From Penrith to Edinburgh or Glasgow it is almost beyond criticism both for banking and surface. Although it narrows in places, parts of this road, notably near Carlisle, could take six or eight lines of traffic, while dangerous corners are almost eliminated between Carlisle and Glasgow.

In Yorkshire, although there is considerable improvement, many of the main and secondary roads are still damaged with the heavy motor-coach traffic. This applies also to the Lake District, though the through routes there are generally kept in good condition.

In Scotland, apart from the through routes, much of the road system is badly in need of repair. Timber hauling and the absence of rain has ruined whole sections which are closed except at the traveler's risk. Unfortunately this affects just those sections which the lover of scenic beauty would choose to visit, Glen Falloch and the Gareloch-Loch Long Road, by way of illustration. The latter road was under repair, however, and even in its present condition it is possible to drive a well-sprung car over it if care is exercised and speed not attempted.

Accessibility to Scenery

The mountain roads and the by-roads generally were more than usually loose. Rain will remedy this to some extent, but usually one has to accept the bad surface as the price to be paid for the choicest scenery: and frequently in Scotland the mountain scenery is good enough to dispel all thought of road surfaces from the mind.

The foregoing remarks raise the question of future improvement to British motor roads. It is obvious to every road traveler today that the majority of British roads are both inadequate and unsuitable to carry even the present traffic and this is increasing every month with astonishing rapidity. It is equally obvious that one of two courses must soon be adopted: either the heavy road traffic must be restricted, or many of the main and secondary roads of the kingdom must be widened and completely reconstructed. The restriction of heavy road vehicles for the transport of goods and passengers, except as a temporary and unavoidable expedient, is unthinkable. Sooner or later, therefore, road reconstruction on a big scale will have to be faced by the government, and the first question that will arise is that of meeting the cost. Present taxation is obviously inadequate and admittedly inequitable. It appears that some means must be found to supplement the present sums available to meet the cost of improvements which have been forced upon this age by the very energy of its development in road travel and transport.

In this connection it is worth while recalling two suggestions put forward recently by Lord Montagu in his highly-informed articles in The London Times. Briefly he suggests that future taxation on each type of vehicle should be based as nearly as possible on the amount of wear and tear to the roads, and the raising of loans for road repair and improvement by means of "highway bonds" bearing a reasonable rate of interest and repayable over a number of years.

Some such means as these for supplementing present taxation must necessarily be adopted very shortly if the whole future of road travel and road transport is not to be put in jeopardy.

WOMEN'S STATUS IN AUSTRIA SINCE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—In spite of very difficult economic conditions, the party which works for the enfranchisement of Austrian women has never lost heart. Since the overthrow of the monarchy matters have progressed, and a report of progress during the last two years since the armistice has been published; it contains much that is of interest to those anxious for the general enfranchisement of women.

A clause in the laws of association prohibited women forming or joining political associations. The National Assembly charged with the drafting of a constitution after the great upheaval passed a Franchise Bill which gave every woman a vote; Provincial and local bodies followed this example, and women thus had the right to vote for the National Council, which took the place of the National Assembly in 1920. Every party included a woman or women among its candidates with the result that nine women were elected, seven of them being Social Democrats. One hundred and twenty-five women have been returned for the municipal councils, and a woman has been appointed assistant burgomaster of Vienna.

Although most women have been obliged to devote their chief energies to domestic matters, and to the providing of the bare necessities of life, many have found time to take an active part in political work. The old law that teachers, postoffice and other government and municipal officials must resign their posts on marriage has been abolished. Women employed by the government have been accorded equal pay for equal work, and they may also act as jurors. In spite of such noteworthy advances, opportunities for women in fresh careers, however, have not increased, though they are now admitted to all the educational establishments which in the past have been closed to them; they are also able to study law and attend technical and higher schools for special subjects.

The report is not very hopeful as to equal pay for industrial work; in fact, it would appear that on account of the very keen competition the improvement in men's wages has been gained at the expense of those of women. During the war women's work was in such demand that measures for their protection which had been passed were abolished; but these have now, at the request of the women themselves, been restored.

KU-KLUX SAFE IN WISCONSIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The Ku-Klux Klan is safe from state intervention and interference as long as its members refrain from violating the law. This was made clear by Gov. J. J. Blaine in a letter to Mayor Daniel A. Hoan, in response to several petitions urging him to use his power to prohibit the organization in Wisconsin. The Governor characterized the history of the Ku-Klux Klan of the post-Civil War days as "as black a page of lawlessness as was ever recorded," but pointed out that he was in no position to suppose that the members of the present-day organization would indulge in either violence or crime.

FARMERS AND THE AGRICULTURAL BILL

Arguments Preceding Passage of Measure in British Parliament Were Conducted Vigorously by Farm Owners and Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Few measures have caused more heated discussion in Great Britain since the armistice than the government's bill to repeal the Agricultural Act of 1920. When this act was passed it was claimed as a great charter for agriculture. It guaranteed the price of wheat and oats to the British farmer for a period of at least four years—that is to say, the measure stipulated specifically that it was to remain in force until a four years' notice to terminate it had been given by order-in-council.

The act set up for the same period a national Agricultural Wages Board and district committees of farmers and workers to act in conjunction with it. The national board was composed of equal numbers representing the farmers and laborers, and also several independent members nominated by the Department of Agriculture. The function of the board was to fix minimum wages for each district, and when these wages had been fully promulgated they were enforceable in law.

The repealing measure sweeps away both the Wages Board and the corn prices guarantee, under which the farmers were paid the difference between the world prices and agreed standard prices. The decision to do this was, of course, denounced both by farmers and laborers as a breach of faith. The farmers declared that the Prime Minister, and particularly Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, the Minister of Agriculture, led them to undertake greater cultivation by the pledge that a profitable price would be insured for a series of years; and the laborers pointed to speeches of the same ministers in which it was asserted that the rural workers must not be allowed to go back to the old days of indefensibly low wages and long hours.

Great Drop in Revenue

The position of the government, however, became one of the greatest difficulty during the past few months. Owing to the trade slump, followed by the disastrous coal stoppage, the budget estimates literally went to pieces. In the three months, April to June, the revenue as compared with last year was down by over £100,000,000, while the decrease in expenditure was only about £20,000,000. The decontrol of the coal industry was the first action to meet this new financial situation, and now the housing schemes expenditure is also to be cut.

In the case of agriculture, however, the government was concerned more about next year than about the current financial year. As the act was framed it could not in any event get rid of the guaranteed prices obligation for this harvest. Consequently it compounded with the farmers by agreeing to pay a lump sum of £3 an acre for oats, and the total amount is estimated at £19,000,000. The downward trend of prices of imported grain led the government to believe that next year the liability would be much heavier, and therefore one which it would be impossible to meet.

Low Wages Likely

Critics of the government said that its agricultural policy should have been directed from the first to the improvement of the organization of the industry and to the promotion of intensive cultivation and of cooperative buying and selling. Experts all agree that the land could be far more productive than it is, and some of them declare that, given the abandonment of the old rule of thumb methods, British farmers should be able to pay good wages and command efficient labor.

As it is, these experts say, many farmers will be tempted to pay low wages, to reduce their cultivated land in favor of grass, and to reduce the general standard of farming. Trade union leaders of the laborers predict the same thing. They have therefore organized a great campaign throughout the country against the abolition of the Wages Board, and at one meeting in Suffolk no fewer than 20,000 laborers were present.

Political organizers reported that not only were the men rallying to the trade unions for action on industrial lines to resist wages reductions, but that local Labor leaders were engaged in vigorous political propaganda, making the events of the few weeks preceding the bill's passage the basis of an appeal for Labor votes on the ground that the government parties "betrayed" the rural workers.

Voters Turning to Labor

Already it had been shown by election results that an extraordinary turnover of votes from the old parties to Labor took place in the farming districts since the end of the war, and it was believed that this process would be accelerated by the decision to abolish the Wages Board, the arrest of the housing program, and the demand which the farmers made that the Wages Board should fix a flat rate of 40s. a week before it comes to an end in October.

The workers' representatives and the independent members of the board refused to agree to this, and the government now showed some anxiety at the prospect of a new wages struggle. A clause was inserted in the repealing bill providing for the establishment of local conciliation commitees, but these were stipulated to be on a purely voluntary basis, and the farmers' members in Parliament tried to limit the functions to adjudicating in disputes. The committees, they said, should not have power to fix wages.

The workers' representatives would not consider any restricted proposal of this kind, so that for the moment there was a deadlock, and it was not yet certain whether trouble in the agricultural districts could be avoided. The only thing that seemed certain was that the Labor vote in the rural constituencies would be greatly increased at the next election.

PRINT SHOPS WILL RESUME OLD SCALE

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Notice of a return to the status "prior to the existing agreement" has been posted in book and job shops by members of the Cincinnati Printers League. This action, which followed the failure of the employers and representatives of the bookbinders, pressmen, press assistants and typographical union to reach an agreement regarding arbitration of the 44-hour week, is interpreted to mean a return of the 48-hour week and a reduction in wages, beginning on September 1.

At the office of the typographical union this statement was made: "Under the existing contract, which expires at midnight next Wednesday, book and job men are getting $46 a week. The effect of the notice posted by the employers would make wages $39 for machine men, and $36 for hand men. We are willing to arbitrate wages, but cannot arbitrate the 44-hour week."

The same conditions would result in a reduction of $6 for pressmen and press assistants, it was said.

PALESTINE FACES AN ARAB PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—The American Misrachist leader and Zionist speaker, the Reverend Dr. Masliansky, recently arrived in Vienna after a journey in Palestine, where he had the opportunity of talking with the High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel.

Dr. Masliansky described the political situation in Palestine as one of extraordinary difficulty. He stated that it is being realized, unfortunately too late, that there is a grave Arab problem, which has become more serious and involved during the British occupation. The sudden freedom under the British mandate of the Palestinian Arabs, who were previously nothing more than Turkish slaves; the intense provocative propaganda of Roman Catholic circles abroad; the disloyal attitude of many of the British officials in Palestine, who are declared to be not merely opposed to Zionism, but simply anti-Semites; and the very feeble Zionist activities in Palestine during the last two years have created an atmosphere which the old methods will not easily dispel.

Dr. Masliansky states that the Arabs have neither respect for nor fear of a government which treats them otherwise than did the Turkish Government. They regard a liberal British administration as a weak and timid administration, or rather as no administration at all. Freedom to them means pillage, murder and wantonness. The High Commissioner knows this well, but he hopes that he will gradually succeed in educating the Arab population by wisdom and moderation to an appreciation of peace and public security.

Sir Herbert Samuel, "it is pointed out, is British and a member of the Liberal Party. He shrinks, therefore, from employing armed force. He was brought up in the school of parliamentary thought and his first aim in Palestine, too, is to try the parliamentary method before he goes on to use stronger measures against the barbarous Arab risings. The High Commissioner himself, because of all that has happened in Palestine since May 1, is in a terrible position.

"Give me a half a million Jews in Palestine," he says, "and I will know what sort of policy ought to be carried on here. We must not forget that we are only a handful in the country, and that we are under the control of the League of Nations. Let the Jewish people help me to build Palestine. Help! Help! Help!" the High Commissioner cried out three times, "and the situation will soon change."

Dr. Masliansky considers it is essential to come to an understanding with the better part of the Arabs as soon as possible.

SAN DIEGO GETS TIDELANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—All the submerged tidelands of San Diego Bay, adjacent to the city limits, belong to the city, according to a decision recently announced by Judge B. F. Bledsoe of the United States District Court here. The decision arose from the action of J. S. Dean, now of Louisiana, who bought a lot here in 1871, which has now become a part of the submerged tidelands.

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PUPILS DEFENDED AS SCHOOLS OPEN

Chicago Medical Liberty League Counteracts Propaganda of City Health Department in Seeking to Enforce Vaccination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Medical propaganda by the department of health of this city, given prominent publicity in the local press in connection with the prospective opening of the public schools on September 6, is being denounced here as calculated to drum up trade for doctors, rather than to benefit school children.

Senseless, meddlesome, barefaced effontery, insulting to the intelligence of parents, and predicated on theories peculiar to the allopathic school of medicine, is the characterization made of this propaganda by Mrs. Lora C. Little, secretary of the American Medical Liberty League, at national headquarters here.

"Children are healthier when they return to school after a summer of play outdoors than at any other time," said Mrs. Little. "This evidently is just another misguided effort of the Health Department to manufacture a scare to get itself before the public.

"If every now and then the department does not get publicity in the papers, it loses public attention, and when the time comes for the City Council to appropriate money for disbursement by the department, the aldermen naturally wonder if some real use in other channels cannot be found for the funds.

Federal Precedent Cited

"Our Health Department apparently is taking lessons from the United States Public Health Service, which recently tried to manufacture an excuse for its existence by misleading the President and the Red Cross into promoting its fraudulent publicity regarding an epidemic in the south.

"A prompt and vigorous protest should come from the citizens of this city, as it came from health officers, statesmen and citizens of the south, against this insult to their intelligence contained in Dr. Robertson's bulletin.

"Organized resistance to medical inspection at the opening of schools, and to coercive vaccination efforts, is urged upon all parents by the league in answer to the department of health propaganda, which, it is declared, is subtly designed to persuade submission to these impositions.

"Remember Dallas, Texas, where 11 children were killed and an unknown number injured for life by toxin-antitoxin," said Mrs. Little, in repudiating the advice of Dr. John Dill Robertson, Health Commissioner in the fifth of his instructions, which was as follows:

"Have all children made safe against diphtheria by use of toxin-antitoxin. This will be given at school free to all who request it."

"In advising parents to have a doctor inspect their children before sending them to school if any have been ill within five weeks from any number of trifling ailments, all of which are enumerated," said Mrs. Little, "Dr. Robertson is undoubtedly doing a good turn for the pocketbooks of his fellow doctors. It is to be suspected that this is his primary interest."

Free Vaccination Provided

In his bulletin Dr. Robertson said: "After October 15 vaccination will begin against smallpox. Every parent should insist upon having every child protected by vaccination. This is free."

It should be remembered by all parents, according to Mrs. Little, that vaccination cannot be enforced by law in this state. "It is denounced as a horrible delusion, and compulsory or coercive enforcement is branded a criminal assault by nearly every school of healing other than the allopathic," said Mrs. Little.

"No one will deny the right of any parent to have his child vaccinated if he has any faith in this delusion. But for any parent to insist that children other than his own shall be vaccinated, as the advice of Dr. Robertson implies, is not only unnecessary, but meddlesome.

"If vaccination is a protection, then the parent whose child is vaccinated should not worry whether any other child is vaccinated or not, because this child is 'protected,' no matter what happens to the others.

"If he is afraid it does not protect, which could be his only reason for wanting other children vaccinated, then he is silly for risking the dangerous practice upon his own child."

FEDERAL HELP FOR PROJECTS WITHHELD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Improvement by the federal government of the Brazos River and its tributaries in Texas to provide adequate protection from flood is inadvisable at present, according to a report of army engineers just transmitted to Congress by Secretary Weeks.

"No general works for flood protection on the Brazos River and its tributaries are feasible at this time," the report stated, "and even if they were they would afford no prospects of sufficient benefit to navigation to warrant cooperation by the United States, either in their construction or in making the necessary surveys for preparation of plans."

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —An unfavorable report from the army engineers corps on the proposed dredging of South Bay, Boston harbor, from Ft. Point channel, Federal Street bridge, to Massachusetts Avenue, has been sent to Congress by Secretary Weeks. The district engineer recommended the improvement, but his recommendations were reversed by the provisional engineer and Major-General Beach, chief of engineers, who held the improvement was local rather than public.

UNITY OF ACTION TO AID UNEMPLOYMENT

Washington Conference Will Seek to Draw Up Constructive Program Without Discussing Issues of Capital and Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The conference to be called by the President to consider conditions of unemployment and how they may be ameliorated will probably convene in Washington about September 15, it was announced yesterday. The question of personnel has not been entirely worked out, but it is thought that a small body will be more effective than a large one, Mr. Hoover favoring from 12 to 25 persons, geographically and industrially representative.

Secretary Hoover, who has been asked by the President to formulate plans, is cooperating closely with J. J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, whose department is seeking information regarding the number of primary bread-winners of a family now out of work, as distinguished from those who do not ordinarily work but who sought occupation when it was easy to obtain, in order to have additional spending money.

The effort of the conference will be directed particularly to assisting heads of families who are in urgent need of work, and none of the contentious questions regarding the respective responsibilities or derelictions of Capital, Labor and the consuming public are to be permitted to interfere with the straight work of finding out how and where is the greatest need for work and how it may be found for the neediest. There is "no intention of letting the conference become a battleground of rival organizations and such contentious questions as the closed shop, wages or conditions of Labor are to be barred."

It is believed by Mr. Hoover and others whom he has consulted that the mere fact of providing a program for unity of action will stimulate certain activities and encourage all the people. Both employers and workers would be benefited by such constructive action. There has been considerable agitation in regard to the duty of the government to provide employment by undertaking extensive public works, and a resolution was introduced in the Senate just before the recess by David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, calling on the Committee on Labor and Education to investigate causes of unemployment and recommend measures of relief, his idea being that the government might well undertake now such public work, such as road building, irrigation, reforestation and reclamation which is being planned for the future.

Mr. Hoover does not favor the government's undertaking public works merely for the sake of giving employment, but believes that if there is public work, federal, state or municipal, that needs to be done, this is a good time to begin it.

The Department of Commerce has been for several months in frequent and close communication with a committee of manufacturers appointed by the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of bringing the department and business into relations helpful to the trade and commerce of the country. The element of unemployment has entered largely into their conferences and through this agency it is hoped that something may be done to stabilize and equalize employment and tide over the difficulties of the present situation. The men on the manufacturers' committee represent the main industries of the country.

AMERICAN PAPER MILL FOR SIAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Department of Commerce, which just now is vitally interested in Far Eastern commercial questions, is endeavoring to open up the trade channels between the United States and Siam. As a result of its activities, Siam will soon have an experimental paper mill made in America and equipped as recommended by the Bureau of Standards. In course of time the department hopes to have paper mills running in all the commercial cities of Siam until that small kingdom becomes a supplier as well as a buyer of paper.

Siam is interested in paper making because of the possibilities of turning some of her grasses, weeds and other fibrous plant products into commercial use. The paper mill, it is announced, will be used in making researches which will aid in the development of a Siamese paper industry.

SEAPLANE TAKES LONG TRIP

PEORIA, Illinois—The seaplane Santa Marie, which arrived here on Sunday from Chicago, plans to continue a journey to the gulf, after a stopover of several days here. The Santa Marie started from Havana, Cuba, and visited many cities in this country and Canada, stopping in Chicago for the Pageant of Progress. The plane will stop at Memphis and New Orleans, and then will proceed to Veracruz. It is hoped to make the trip from Chicago to New Orleans in eight hours actual flying time.

MR. BORAH URGES OPEN CONFERENCES

Idaho Senator, Addressing League of Women Voters, Says Safety of the Nations Lies in Free Diplomatic Interchanges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHBURY PARK, New Jersey — "Pry open the doors of the conference and let the sunlight of publicity beat in upon the dark and secret places" was the appeal made to the American people last night by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who is carrying his fight for open disarmament sessions before the country.

"Disarmament will be but a delusion, a fraud veneered with tepid purposes and false promises, unless there is found demanding it and supporting it what amounts to a social and moral revolution," Senator Borah told the League of Women Voters in making the first address of his campaign.

Pleading for "a little more democracy in foreign affairs," the Idaho Senator solemnly warned that the world is "back to the old system," and that "secret conferences and closed doors are again justified." He warned that not until competition in naval armaments is destroyed can the people ever hope to remove the causes of war. "The most hoary-headed lie which ever tormented the human race," he said, "is the old worn out lie—proven false a thousand times—that great armies and great navies are assurances of peace. It ought not longer to vex the ears of people or disgrace the lips of leaders."

Denouncing the old order of "secret diplomacy" and "secret international conferences" which followed the ground for the world war, Senator Borah said in part:

"It is now nearly three years since the war closed, and we are back to the old system. The allied and associated powers, the victors, are now invoking it against one another. The people are being taxed in all these countries for vast armies and huge navies. Secret conferences and closed doors are again justified. Already borne down with burdens too great for the human mind to measure, still greater burdens in the way of taxes for armaments are laid upon the people. The same system of secret negotations is relied upon to solve the problems which confront us. And already the system is bearing fruit. France and England have traveled far apart in the last three years, how far, one hardly dares to estimate—even dares to contemplate.

Fear Waged Against Fear

"Public officials in the Congress of the United States and the Diet of Japan announce to their people that great navies are necessary because of the treachery of the other nation. You know, and I know, and every man who can, and dares, to think, knows that under this program we are headed for bankruptcy, or war, or possibly both. You know, and we all know, it means economic ruin. It means moral breakdown. It means industrial peonage for the masses, and it may mean in the future, as it has always meant in the past, wounds and mangled bodies and shattered minds and millions dead, even before another decade has come and gone.

"Who can stop this trend of affairs? Who can change this hideous program? Nobody can stop it but you—the people—the people of this country, the people of Great Britain, and of Japan, the people as distinct from governments. The diplomatists for three centuries have closed the doors upon you and laid the schemes and manipulated affairs, not for peace, but for war. Whether so intended or not, that has been the result. They have said you must not know of our plans until after the decision has been made and matters have been concluded. They have said it is enough for the people who pay the taxes and do the fighting and dying to know of our decision after it has been rendered and the people have been committed. These foreign affairs touch you so vitally, say the advocates of the old school, and so deeply, that, while you may be asked to lay down your life in regard to them, yet they are too delicate and too complicated for your consideration. You must trust your agents. Such a course, such a system, has brought the world to the verge of universal strife and has deluged three-quarters of the globe in war.

A Change Demanded

"Give us a little more democracy in foreign affairs. It can be no worse than what we have had, and I believe it will be infinitely better. Let those who must bear the burdens and do the suffering know what is being done while it is being done. Many things done in secrecy will never be done in the open. Pry open the doors of the conference. Inside things are being done and plans are being made which involve all that you hold dear—your life, and the lives of your children. Let the sunlight of publicity beat in upon the dark and secret places. Let us know what's going on before it has been concluded, in order that public opinion may have its molding and directing effect. Above all, let responsibility be fixed and then let public opinion lash from power those who betray the great cause.

"We have reached a crisis in civilization. The old system has failed. The man who does not know this, and who has not the courage to boldly lead out in a new plan, will not relieve your burdens and will not keep you from war. Disarmament will be but a delusion, a fraud veneered with tepid purposes and false promises, unless there is found demanding it and supporting it what amounts to a social and moral revolution. It will come only at the command of the people, united and determined, persistent and untiring. It is your fight.

Now the Time to Act

"The first step has been taken—a conference has been called. It is no reflection upon any one to say that the first step would not have been taken save for the commanding voice of public opinion. And that conference will accomplish nothing of real and substantial worth, except it be directed and dominated by the same commanding voice. In the name of the dead upon a thousand battlefields, in the name of the countless millions bending under the crushing burdens of war, in the name of the maimed and wounded who crowd our streets and hospitals, and in the name of all who hereafter are to inherit the earth, let us not lose interest, let us not give up hope; rather let us, as a people, resolve that the conference shall not fail, that our hearts and hopes and prayers will brace and direct, yes, command the men who have this fearful responsibility resting upon them.

"Furthermore, we should keep our minds and purposes fixed upon the main cause, to wit, disarmament. It is said that in order to have peace and disarmament, we must first remove the causes of war. I agree, we must remove the causes of war, in so far as we can. Let us begin, however, with the most prolific cause of war, incitement to war, a constant invitation to war, always a temptation to win, to wit, huge navies—competition in naval armaments. There is no cause of war so imminent, as commanding as this. An armed community is a lawless and fighting community. It is a community in which life is considered of little value and murder an attribute of leadership. An armed world is a fighting world. Questions of difference, matters of misunderstanding, which could, and would, easily yield to solution and settlement between unarmed peoples, would easily lead to war between nations thoroughly armed—when great navies are close at hand and seeking glory.

Remove Causes of War

"By all means, remove the causes of war, but begin at the right place. In the mining camps of the far west in the first years of those pioneer days, where men went armed cap-a-pie, conflicts over mining claims or the jumping of a claim generally meant a killing—sometimes a pitched battle. Finally, they got to the point where the community laid down their arms. Mining claims were still jumped, mining titles still came into conflict, but they were adjusted at conferences by arbitration, or in courts. It is simply a question of whether these matters, which inevitably arise, and will year by year arise, will be settled under the shadow of great guns, or whether we will sink the guns and settle these matters in the court of reason and under the guidance of an enlightened and dispassionate public opinion. If we should settle every question tonight which now disturbs the Far East, tomorrow there would be another set of questions, other differences would have arisen. So long as nations rise and fall, so long as peoples are imbued with a national spirit and are of different races, so long as commercial rivalry obtains, there will be differences between nations, nations will have controversies. We can never hope to settle them all and see no more arise.

Preparedness a Peril

"But suppose that every battleship which Japan has was at the bottom of the sea; suppose that every battleship, those obsolete floating palaces which we are building, was at the bottom of the sea, and likewise, every battleship belonging to Great Britain was at the bottom of the sea, would the United States, Great Britain and Japan be any less fitted to sit down and discuss Yap, or to discuss the liberation of China? Would either, or any, of the powers be less secure? Indeed, would not reason and justice and right be more likely to prevail? The most hoary-headed lie which ever tormented the human race is the old worn-out lie—proven false a thousand times—that great armies and great navies are assurances of peace. It ought not longer to vex the ears of the people or disgrace the lips of leaders. Armies and navies are incitements to war; are, in fact, if we judge the future by the past, assurances of war. As General Smuts, the finest mind and the best heart, in Europe at least, uncovered by the great war, has nobly said: 'If the instrument is ready for use, the occasion will arise and men will rise to use it.'"

MARRIED WOMEN MAY LOSE EMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—At this time, when many heads of families are out of employment, members of the City Service Commission, which is the civil service body of the municipality, believe the retention of married women on the pay rolls of the city results in an unfair distribution of work. For this reason the commission has asked the city attorney how far it can go legally in declining to employ married women. Members of the commission say their attention has been called to the fact that in a number of instances women who became city workers before they were married have continued to hold these positions after their marriage. Their husbands at the same time are enjoying regular employment. The commissioners have announced that if a favorable opinion is obtained from the municipal law department they will adopt a rule by which women will be dropped from the rolls when they marry.

SMALL ARMS FIRING SCHOOL

CAMP PERRY, Ohio—The work of the small arms firing school, which is to be a schooling in the elementary and practical uses of the rifle and pistol, started here yesterday. More than 600 riflemen, including civilians and national guardsmen from practically all parts of the country were in action. The school continues through September 5.

MANEUVERS OFF CAPE COD

PROVINCETOWN, Massachusetts—The harbor here was filled with war craft yesterday. The battleship Ohio, 15 torpedo boats and a number of eagle boats and submarines, with the mother ship Savannah, dropped anchor during the night. They will spend a week in torpedo practice, target practice, radio tests and other maneuvers.

POSTAL CLERKS CONVENE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Strong recommendations for improvement of working conditions and citations regarding local conditions are being carried to the convention of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks by the delegates of the Boston local union, who left yesterday.

BUILDING COST AT WAR-TIME LEVEL

San Francisco Body Formed to Combat Alleged Conspiracy to Maintain High Prices for All Construction Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — Alleging that millions of dollars worth of construction, especially home-building, is either tied up or prevented completely by the action of the San Francisco Builders Exchange in maintaining the price of building materials in San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley and other San Francisco Bay centers of population, at war-time prices, the Building Trades Council and a number of contractors, led by John McGowan of Oakland have appealed for federal aid to bringing in materials from outside points and to breaking up the combination they allege is restraining the development of some half a dozen cities in this section.

"An organization of contractors and builders is being formed to try to end the era of false prices for materials which is still being maintained here," said Mr. McGowan. "The Builders Exchange has inflated prices of building materials to such an extent that it is impossible to build, and the new organization of contractors and builders will purchase its materials from eastern points and have it shipped direct to Oakland. Even though freight rates are high, if we purchase in large quantities, we still can lay down our building materials in San Francisco Bay cities cheaper than the Builders Exchange will allow them to be sold here now.

"With the assistance of the Building Trades Council, and by carrying the whole matter to Washington, an immediate adjustment of prices can be made. The object is not to fight the Builders Exchange, but to free the contractors and builders of all the cities around the bay from having to go to this organization, not only to get their materials but even for permission to get them at ruinously high prices. Many citizens likewise, wish to be free from this control by one party of builders and contractors, and we are going to try to give the people who have all but stopped building under present high prices, a change so much for the better that they will resume building."

Samuel Donahue, secretary of the Building Trades Council, said that the council would help the new organization to get material here at lower prices so that the building programs now tied up by the Builders Exchange schedule of high prices, could be freed and carried out.

The plans of the new organization of contractors and builders are summarized in a public announcement of its purposes as follows:

Contractors who wish material, whether they employ union men, or operate on the "American plan," may obtain it without taking out permits. The public will be given the same opportunity. All material will be sold at cost, with only freight and handling charges added. Even when material is brought from the Atlantic seaboard, its price will not be as high, under this plan, as it now is under control of the Builders Exchange of San Francisco. A board of directors will be selected to handle the entire purchasing and selling of material.

This board will consist of a representative of the organization, a representative of the chamber of commerce of the city or town where the material is to be delivered, a banker, an architect and a property owner. At the beginning all contractors and others who wish to purchase materials will place their orders for this material at the headquarters of the new organization, so that as much material as possible can be ordered in one shipment, thus giving the benefit of whatever quantity freight rate reductions are obtainable.

This new organization now reaches into 12 towns and cities in northern California, and is being extended to take in every town north of the Tehachepi Mountains, the dividing line between northern and southern California. It is estimated that approximately $10,000,000 in building improvement is being delayed or held up in this section because of the artificially high prices of building materials, which high prices are charged to the activities of the San Francisco Builders Exchange. Around San Francisco Bay alone, the building held up by high prices is estimated at approximately $1,500,000. Thus about half the State of California is vitally interested in the efforts of the new organization to reduce the prices on materials.

PROTEST OVER EXPRESS TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—Telegrams are being sent from this city to the Ways and Means Committee at Washington asking that the war tax on railroad express matter be removed, as the committee proposes to withdraw the tax on freight, passenger, and Pullman service. It is expected to have express matter included in the withdrawal.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Appointments of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, of Los Angeles, to be Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, and J. C. Williams to be United States attorney for the northern district of California, were announced yesterday at the White House.

CARRIER PIGEON'S FLIGHT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —A pigeon which carried a message from Mayor Thompson, of Chicago, to President Harding in 16 hours actual flying time for the 614 miles broke a world's record, the Department of Agriculture announces.

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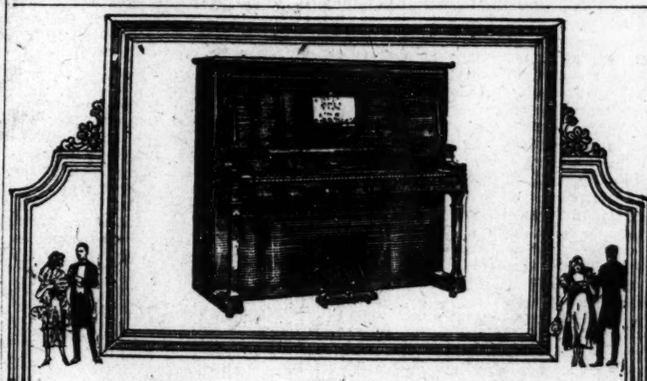

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON GOODS PRICES ADVANCE

Activity in Some Quarters in Past Week Practically Amounted to a Scramble for Goods With Sellers Riding the Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The past week has been a rather wild one in primary cotton goods markets. Nothing like it has been seen since the collapse of the post-war boom. In some quarters of the market the activity practically amounted to a buyers' scramble for goods, with sellers riding the market for all it was worth. Trading reached very heavy proportions in the gray goods markets and prices were jumpy all along the line, with print cloths and similar goods showing net advances for the week amounting to fully half a cent a yard in some cases.

The rapidly mounting price levels were accomplished with apparently no retarding effect whatever on the demand for goods, in fact each advance seemed if anything to stimulate buyers to even greater purchasing desires. This was in marked contrast to the experience of the past year, when the buyers invariably withdrew fram the market following each attempt to mark up prices, and refused to operate further until the holding power of the advance was demonstrated.

More Attractive Orders

Manufacturers proved rather free sellers, especially after the market had advanced to levels which promised a fair manufacturing profit. Some of the mills have taken the first considerable batch of really attractive business they have had in nearly a year and most of the cloth mills, both print cloth establishments and fine goods mills, are already preparing to put their plants on a full time basis as soon as the additional help can be obtained.

Fall River announces that the period of curtailment in almost all the mills will be brought to an end September 1 or very shortly thereafter, while idle looms in New Bedford and in other New England textile centers are being started up just as fast as the new warps can be prepared and drawn in.

The print cloth markets were the center of activity, and sales for the week have reached as high a total as any seen for a single week in at least a year. Fall River reports total sales of more than 250,000 pieces, resulting in a sold-up condition there for most mills with regard to their output for the next 30 days. There was great pressure for spots, of course, but the dealing was not confined to quick goods. Many buyers wanted to contract for the balance of the year and a number of the manufacturers departed from their rule not to sell beyond 60 days, and took considerable business running into November and December, although they exacted full prices for it.

Prices were jumping so rapidly it was hard to keep track of them from day to day. On 38½-inch 5.35 yard 64 by 60s, which were firm at 7¼ cents at the beginning of the week, the price jumped very quickly to 7⅝ cents for eastern goods, and later reached 7½ cents for quick deliveries of good makes. Toward the end the mills were selling rather freely at 7⅝ cents and some of the eastern mills with a reputation were getting 7¾ for September-October delivery.

Hard to Get Early Goods

As the week closed it was very hard to get any early goods at all regardless of price, and even the poorer southern makes for delivery in October were bringing 7½ cents. Another very popular number was 38½-inch 60 by 48s, which were moving in large quantities for printing purposes around 6¼ cents toward the end of the week, which was a quarter higher than was current a week or two ago. Bag goods also were bought in liberal quantities and at higher figures, while sheetings were very stiff indeed, with mills naming their own price for any goods that could be shipped prior to October.

Fine combed fabrics were more conservative, but there was a good active demand for a wide variety of styles, and buyers showed a willingness to pay substantialily higher levels than they would consider a few weeks ago. Narrow lawns in good volume were traded in and a considerable business was done in oxfords and other shirting fabrics. Poplins were not moving quite so freely nor were organdies, but some activity was experienced in fine quality, figured voiles suitable for special processing for dress-goods purposes. There was a continued steady demand for fancies, including such fabrics as crepes, tissues, fancy muslins and dimities and dooted swiss. Deliveries for the most part ranged from 60 days to four months.

The activity of the week served not only to clean up all unsold spots held either in the print cloth mills or in the fine goods division, but also to provide the mills with an outlet for their product for the next 60 days. Many of the print cloth mills have sold a capacity product for that period, and very few of the weaving establishments need to worry further now for at least two months.

The activity was communicated only to a limited extent to the yarn markets, although business there was more brisk than it has been for some time. Prices ruled somewhat higher than the previous week because of the jump in raw cotton, but the trading was not large enough to allow free rein to the upward trend.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A factor in the expansion of Newcastle, the coal port of New South Wales, has been the number of new industries established there. Lysaght's works at Port Waratah, Newcastle, are now manufacturing galvanized iron in plain and corrugated sheets. The company has secured 29 acres and has put in foundations for eight mills, two of which are already working.

Cape Cod's cranberry crop this year is estimated at 205,000 barrels, a decrease of 30,000 barrels from last year, in a report read by V. A. Saunders, United States Field Agent, at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association at East Wareham, Massachusetts. The report stated that the crops of New Jersey and Wisconsin, the other big cranberry producing sections, would also be short.

The automobile industry during July not only held its own in the face of the normal seasonal slump but actually moved forward, according to the monthly survey of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturing Association. Purchases of parts, units and accessories by automobile builders increased 1¾ per cent and notes outstanding decreased almost 8 per cent in July, compared with those of June. An increase of 10 per cent in past due accounts reported was characterized as the only unfavorable factor indicated by the figures for July.

The Guatemalan Chamber of Commerce is now in operation and has about 150 members of various nationalities. United States Consul Arthur C. Frost, of Guatemala City, states that it desires to receive samples, catalogues, price lists, and commercial literature of all kinds from firms interested in developing trade with this Republic.

The General Electric Company has made a change in its stock dividend policy and for the benefit of small holders will hereafter distribute a dividend of $5 a year in $10 par value stock instead of 2 per cent stock dividend semi-annually.

Division of gold in the former Austro-Hungarian Bank gives 15,500,000 crowns to Tzecho-Slovakia, 7,000,000 to Jugo-Slavia, 25,000,000 to Poland, Rumania and Italy together, and 1,750,000 each to Austria and Hungary.

The Swiss banking system has cut the official discount rate to 4 per cent from 4½ per cent, maintained since April 6, when 5 per cent, maintained since August 22, 1919, was cut.

WAYWARD TENDENCY OF SILVER MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Silver maintains its reputation for waywardness. Prices remained steady until recently, when the Indian bazaars became sellers and a fall ensued in the price. This reversal of policy was followed by a sharp fall in the Shanghai exchange of 2d., succeeded later by one of 1⅞ in the silver quotation here for cash delivery, supplies being exceptionally plentiful and buyers shy, so writes Samuel Montagu & Co.

Assisted by some buying on account of China, the price has recovered to some extent, but the tone of the market is nervous. In the absence of support from the Indian bazaars, sellers can only look to China to relieve them of their stock. Orders from this quarter are so subject to speculation that no reliance can be placed upon any particular course being continued from one day to another. This renders the future uncertain, especially now that the market here is not likely to lack supplies, from the continent or elsewhere.

The stock of silver in Bombay recently consisted of 2400 bars, and the stock in Shanghai of about 32,700,000 ounces in sycee, 27,000,000 dollars and 670 bars. Bar silver per ounce standard is about 37¾d.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Mon.	Sat.	Parity
Sterling	$3.70	$3.68⅝	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0777½	.0774½	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0751	.0751	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1695	.1692	.1930
Lire	.0430	.0426½	.1930
Guilders	.3128	.3118	.4020
German marks	.0115	.0114½	.2380
Canadian dollar	.90¼	.901	....
Argentine pesos	.2928	.3012	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0560	....	.1930
Pesetas	.1302	.1298	.1933
Swedish kroner	.2162	.2157	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1362	.1345	.2680
Danish kroner	.1725	.1707	.2680

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois — Wheat prices were fractionally higher yesterday, September closing at 1.21½, December 1.23¼, and May at 1.26½. Corn prices registered similar gains, with September at 54½, December 54⅝, and May at 57⅞. Hogs and provisions were steady. September rye 1.02½, December rye 1.04, May rye 1.07, September barley 64a, December barley 63½, September pork 17.10, September lard 11.50, October lard 11.62a, January lard 9.95b, September ribs 9.10a, October ribs 9.10a, January ribs 8.85a.

NORTH CAROLINA MINERALS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, North Carolina — According to the figures given out by Joseph Hyde Pratt, director of the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey, the State's production of minerals during the year 1920 was valued at more than $8,000,000. In 1900 the total value of the State's mineral products was less than $1,700,000.

UNITED STATES RUBBER DEFICIT

NEW YORK, New York—For the six months ended June 30, 1921, the United States Rubber Company shows a deficit from operations of $4,875,223, after all interest and other charges.

AUSTRALIAN FLOUR SALES RAISE ISSUE

Poor Quality Product Sold to South Africa in 1920 Results in Negotiations Between Governments as to Compensation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Early in 1920 a quantity of poor grade flour and wheat was sold to South African buyers by Australian firms. The bad quality of some of this product raised the question whether the flour had been accurately described and whether compensation should be paid to the African buyers. Negotiations are believed to have resulted in a discussion in London between General Smuts, the South African Prime Minister, and Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister. The result is not yet known.

South Africa apparently accepted at face value the statement made in April this year by Mr. Hughes, in answer to a question in the federal House, that it would pay Australia to give South Africa £300,000 or £500,000 at once rather than let matters stand as they were. Mr. Hughes stated that he was having the case put before him in writing and as soon as he got the evidence he certainly thought there should be an inquiry, government or otherwise.

"I believe it is true," said Mr. Hughes, "that there has been a quantity of wheat and flour sold to South Africa, which has turned out to be unfit for human consumption. I am informed that it was so bad that kaffirs would not eat it. A portion of the consignment was sent to Britain and condemned for human food; it was sold for the purpose of bill-posting." Mr. Hughes added that the value of the flour sent to South Africa was, he believed, between £300,000 and £500,000.

Government Certificates

"This wheat was sold in some cases with certificates issued by the state government. In other cases there were no certificates. I am informed that some of the flour covered by certificates was unfit for human consumption. There is an implied warranty in the case of flour that is sold for the purposes of consumption. It is the duty of this government to see that not merely the reputation of Australia but its material interests are safeguarded by putting that right. If that involves compensation then compensation must be made, and the Commonwealth must see, so far as it has the power, that those who are primarily responsible must be made to pay."

Subsequently, and prior to his departure for the imperial conference, Mr. Hughes asserted that compensation would not be paid by the Commonwealth. At the end of June this year, the Acting Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Cook, informed the federal House that he had tried to get at the bottom of the wheat transaction but he had found it a very difficult problem. He thought that there were two sides to the question.

The position was rendered somewhat more complex by the fact that the following cable message was sent to South Africa last year after submission to the Prime Minister, by the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce:

"Corn trade sectional committee unable to find any case where description of B grade flour was not correct. Considerable sales made after certain shipments arrived and qualities known. Government certificates only mentioned subsequent to sales and supplied voluntarily."

In their reply to this cable the Durban Chamber of Commerce enclosed copies of the government certificates and advised that they were sending two bags of the flour to the Chamber. These bags did not arrive,—which was not surprising if their condition had been accurately described.

Correspondence on Question

The corn trade sectional committee had before it correspondence on the whole question. One of the two firms interested reported that out of a number of shipments of second grade flour made by them to South Africa, only a small proportion had been objected to. The flour had been sold on the following cable description: "Inferior flour from damaged treated wheat, color dull, specky." Nothing was sold on government certificates.

The second firm interested reported that the description which they had cabled in March, 1920, was: "Flour, second quality, made from second grade treated wheat. Flour brown, due to damaged grain." About April 30, 1920, a bulk shipment of 270 tons by the steamer Australian reached Durban. This flour was accepted and further orders for further supplies were received after that date. On May 20, the Australian firm cabled that the government was prepared to supply a certificate: "Flour sound and merchantable." At the end of June these certificates were altered to: "Merchantable, edible, wholesome." These certificates were given, according to the statement made to the corn committee, after the shipments had been made and were entirely voluntary and were not a condition of sale. On July 1 the first complaint was made as to the quality of the flour which reached Africa in the steamer Karoo on June 14.

Australian wheat sellers argue that at the time of shipment South African buyers were clamoring for flour and as first quality could not be spared at the time, they gladly bought that made from under-quality wheat. It is stated that no complaint was received until the world's wheat markets began to decline.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE

Secretary Hoover Says the Situation Is Not So Bad When Volume Alone Is Considered

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While the country's foreign trade during July showed a heavy reduction in value the situation was not so bad as these figures would indicate when the volume of exports and imports is considered, said Secretary of Commerce Herbert C. Hoover.

"In considering the comparative figures on exports and imports," Mr Hoover said, "the very great fall in prices must be taken into acount. The monetary value of foreign trade no longer indicates its real comparative volume. For instance, the exports of wheat and its products actually increased in July this year over July last year."

Exports to Europe during July amounted to $180,000,000 compared with $341,000,000 in the same month last year, while for the seven months ending with July the total was $1,473,000,000 against $2,692,000,000 during the corresponding month of 1920. Imports from Europe during the month aggregated $57,000,000, against $119,000,000 during July, 1920, while for the seven months period they total $433,000,000, compared with $785,000,000 during the same months of 1920.

Exports to South America during July aggregated $16,000,000 against $45,000,000 in July a year ago and for the first seven months of the year the total was $201,000,000 against $331,000,000 during the corresponding period of 1920. Imports from South America aggregated $20,000,000 in July against $73,000,000 in July of last year, and for the seven months the total was $183,000,000, against $512,000,000 during the first seven months of 1920.

Exports and imports by principal countries during July, as compared with July, 1920, were as follows:

Great Britain, exports $70,000,000, against $120,000,000; imports $15,000,000, against $47,000,000.

France, exports $13,000,000, against $59,000,000; imports $11,000,000, against $17,000,000.

Germany, exports $35,000,000, against $28,000,000; imports $8,000,000, against $10,000,000.

Italy, exports $14,000,000, against $29,000,000; imports $5,000,000, against $7,000,000.

China, exports $6,000,000, against $17,000,000; imports $10,000,000, against $17,000,000.

Japan, exports $14,000,000 against $21,000,000; imports $25,000,000 against $40,000,000.

Argentina, exports $7,000,000, against $16,000,000; imports $5,000,000, against $19,000,000.

Brazil, exports $2,000,000, against $8,000,000; imports $5,000,000, against $23,000,000.

Chile, exports $1,000,000, against $5,000,000; imports $3,000,000, against $8,000,000.

CHEERFUL FEELING IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—There was a much better attendance on the stock exchange yesterday and a more cheerful feeling prevailed. Trading was somewhat more active than recently. Dollar securities lacked steadiness and this department was one of the exceptions. Gilt-edged issues were slightly firmer and moderate support was in evidence in home rails.

Although trading was narrow in Argentine rail issues the tone of this group was stronger. Kaffirs, after a pause, advanced rather briskly. Professional trading featured the oils and the market was dull. Shell Transport Trading was 4¾ and Mexican Eagles 4 9-16. Industrial issues generally were firmer in spots but the rubber department was quiet and aimless. Hudson's Bay was quoted at 6⅛.

Consols for money 47⅞, Grand Trunk 4½. De Beers 12, Rand Mines 2⅝, bar silver 38¼d. per ounce. Money 3¾ per cent. Discount rates, short bills 4⅝@11-16 per cent. Three months' bills, 4¾@4 13-16 per cent.

UNITED STATES REVENUE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A preliminary statement of the collection of internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, gives the total collections of internal revenue from all sources for the fiscal years 1921 and 1920, as follows:

1921	$4,595,000,765
1920	5,407,580,261
Decrease	812,578,486

Collections from income and profits taxes for 1921, compared with those from similar taxes for 1920, were:

1921	$3,225,790,653
1920	3,956,936,003
Decrease	731,145,350

NEW HAVEN PASSENGERS LESS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The decrease in passenger business on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in comparison with last year has assumed considerable proportions. In May this road handled 9.33 per cent less passengers in and out of the South Station than in May, 1920. In June the decrease was 11.86 per cent and in July, 17.86 per cent. In July the number handled by the New Haven road at the Boston terminal was actually 97,371 less than in June, whereas there is ordinarily a seasonal increase. July fell 196,743 behind May.

COTTON FREIGHT RATES CUT

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Reduction of freight rates on compressed cotton in carload lots from $1.50 a hundred pounds to $1.35 from Chicago and points west to Pacific coast ports for export, has been announced by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

GERMAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY ACTIVE

Increasing Imports of Cotton Reached Largest Amount of Any Other Country in the World in March, 1921

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—How hard hit the German cotton industry was a little over a year ago may be gathered from the fact that before the war Germany was importing cotton to the extent of 2,250,000 bales a year. In 1916, so effective was the blockade, the figure had fallen to 960 bales, and then the import ceased altogether. The textile industry of Germany in all its varied branches was killed.

Not till well on in 1919 did the import of cotton really begin again. In that year, 196,781 bales came into that country. The figure has gone on increasing till in March, 1921, Germany imported more cotton from the United States than any other country in the world. Germany took during that month no fewer than 105,788 bales of cotton, valued at $85,000,000, so that, for a year, her import will most likely be something approaching half her pre-war consumption.

Other things are also helping Germany. Her coal production during the first quarter of 1921 increased to 10,250,000 tons. Flax growing has greatly been extended. In 1914 there were 33,000 acres under flax cultivation; in 1919 the area was 150,000 acres, and it is now 172,500 acres, which will supply 60 per cent of the industry's requirements. The effort which the industry is making may be gauged, too, by the fact that 100 of the exhibits at the recent Frankfort fair—one-quarter of the total number—were from the textile industry, which took a larger number of orders than any other.

The year 1920 was, indeed, even more satisfactory than had been anticipated. In the spring and early summer the spinners reported that 40 per cent of the spindles were at work. After that there was a heavy falling off again. Before the war Germany had 11,224,000 spindles. The loss of the Alsace cotton industry reduced the number to 9,400,000, and at the present time rather more than 50 per cent of them are employed. The percentage of unemployed workers, as reported by the textile trade unions, is an indication of the present revival, too; it averaged only 4.7 per cent for January and February.

That the German textile industry has now almost enough raw material to cover home needs and to carry on a good export trade, is the statement in one of the latest authoritative reports. Wool combing firms are now without exception very well employed. High class woolen concerns say that they have enough raw material, and are engaged in a satisfactory foreign trade. In the woolen trade generally trade is very satisfactory. Cotton spinners report that only the finest numbers are being exported, and that in small quantities.

Calico firms are at one in stating they are satisfied with the rate at which their trade is coming back, especially in printed calicoes, of which very many varieties are being produced. While the jute industry is suffering from lack of raw material, the linen industry is improving rapidly, consequent on the increase of flax growing. Silk makers are optimistic and restrictions on the export of silk have just been removed.

The textile industry in general is resorting to combination with a view to improving the position. The South German Spinners Union, Ltd., is a combine of seven big firms (347,372 spindles) united for the purpose of superintending the purchase of raw production and increasing it, for doing away with competition for the most economical allocation of it. The whole textile trade is also engaged in a great propaganda campaign. Especially is that the case with regard to dress materials and fashions, the object being to prevent Vienna regaining her former supremacy and to create a purely "German mode."

LUMBER TRADE IMPROVEMENT

CHICAGO, Illinois—While demand from the small retail dealer continues to sustain the lumber market, it is evident that the sales now going to industrial concerns are now larger than at any other time this year, according to the American Lumberman. "As purchasers continue to ask for quick shipment, it is evident that the bulk of the orders now being placed are not for speculative purposes but are to fill immediate requirements."

EXCHANGE RATES IN CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile—American dollars reached a new high quotation in Chilean exchange August 27, rising from slightly over 10 pesos to 11 pesos, 4 cents per dollar. The pound sterling is quoted at 40 pesos.

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DIVIDENDS

St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, semi-annual interest installment of 3% on adjustment bonds and annual interest intallment of 6% on income bonds, payable October 1.

E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co., quarterly of 2% on common, payable September 15 to stock of August 31, and 1½% on debenture stock, payable October 25 to stock of October 1. These are the same amounts as were declared three months ago.

E. I. Dupont de Nemours Powder, quarterly of 1½% on common and 1¼% on preferred, payable November 1 to stock of October 20.

Standard Oil of Kentucky, quarterly of $3, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

Calumet & Arizona Mining, quarterly of 50 cents, payable September 26 on stock of September 9.

New York Transit, quarterly o' $4, payable October 15 to holders of September 20.

Union Carbide & Carbon, quarterly cash of $1 a share, payable October 1 to holders of record September 8.

Edmunds & Jones Corporation, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

William Farrell & Son, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

DEFICITS SHOWN BY COPPER COMPANIES

NEW YORK, New York—Larger deficits than during the first three months of the year are shown in the reports of the four porphyry copper companies, Utah, Chino, Ray Consolidated and Nevada Consolidated. The Utah Copper Company reported a deficit after distribution to stockholders amounting to $1,256,474, against a deficit of $1,714,317 in the previous quarter. The Nevada Consolidated Copper Company reported a deficit of $278,858, against $6634. The Chino Copper Company reported a deficit of $304,609, against $53,137, and the Ray Consolidated Copper Company a deficit of $370,209, compared with $181,296.

Three of the companies suspended operations March 31, and the fourth early in April. Production for the quarter was as follows: Utah, 1,480,697 pounds, compared with 22,726,411 pounds; Nevada Consolidated, 298,243 pounds, against 9,064,082 pounds; Chino, 591,196 pounds, against 8,913,405 pounds; Ray Consolidated, 1,546,535 pounds, against 8,563,596 pounds. Production represented the cleaning up of ore previously mined and on hand. The reports call attention to the fact that while the demand has not increased substantially the curtailment in production has resulted in an appreciable decrease in accumulated stocks of refined copper.

MOST STOCKS UP IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—The trend was mainly up in the stock market yesterday, although weakness was displayed in spots. Rails, high grade industrials and oils were inclined to strengthen, but local tractions and various specialties were weak. Gains by motors, shipping and equipments were reduced when Mexican Petroleum reacted from its previous advance, which brought it to the new high mark of 98¼. Call money was easy, with 5 per cent the ruling rate. Sales totaled 399,600 shares.

The close was irregular: General Electric 121⅛, up 3⅝; Mexican Petroleum 95¾, up 1¾; Republic Iron and Steel 45⅞, up 1¼; American Car & Foundry 123¼, up 1¼; Famous Players 57½, off 3½; United States Rubber 1st preferred 79¼, up 3⅜.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed excited and irregular yesterday. October 16.00; December 16.35; January 16.32; March 16.45; May 16.60; Spot steady, Middling 16.05.

OVER-CAPITALIZING IN GREAT BRITAIN

Effects of the Unwarranted Practice of Trading Companies During the "Boom" Period of 1919-20 Are Now Being Felt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The results of the rash and unwarranted over-capitalization of trading companies which took place in Great Britain during the "boom" period in 1919-20 are now being seen. The extent to which this operation was carried on has been exposed in the Manchester Guardian Commercial, and striking figures are given from which it appears that, whereas in 1915 the capitalization of reserves amounted to about £500,000, in 1919 the amount was £54,000,000, and in 1920 it reached the enormous total of £70,000,000. The extraordinary outburst of speculation which characterized the period of 1919 and the early part of 1920 is now producing its inevitable harvest.

The chief method by which the capital of joint stock companies has been inflated is the capitalization of undivided profits. A great deal of water, too, has been added in the form of capitalization of the increased value of assets. The taxation policy of the government is blamed in some quarters for the encouragement it has indirectly afforded to inflation. The desire to avoid the excess profits duty has prompted the financiers of industry to place to reserves the extremely high profits made in prosperous times for subsequent capitalization by the issue of bonus shares. Much criticism is being leveled at this procedure of converting reserves into capital and writing up assets, on the ground of its inherent unsoundness.

Another criticism is made, however, which is possibly more serious still. It is pointed out that the unreal atmosphere of prosperity induced by these tactics leads to increased wage demands, and that when the subsequent slump sets in the worker is compelled to accept lower wages because of the necessity of paying dividends on excessive capital. The effect of this on the attitude of the workers is only too obvious in the widespread unrest which has manifested itself of late.

It is plain, too, that many new shareholders are suffering in the period of reaction. Having bought the new issues of bonus shares 18 months ago at inflated prices, they now find them dropping to a mere fraction of what they paid for them. The true policy now, in large numbers of cases, is obviously the painful but straightforward one of deflation; and only in so far as this is adopted will prosperity be restored and Labor reconciled.

LARGER PORT COLLECTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Considerable increase in collections at the port of San Francisco is shown in the report of J. O. Davis, collector of customs, just issued. Receipts one year ago, according to this report, were $6,377,968.43, while for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, they were $8,582,100.48, an increase of $2,204,132.05. Of these receipts, $8,151,230.52 was for customs duties; $6161.82 for navigation fees; $6365 for navigation fines; $59,482.70 for tonnage tax; $92,632 for head tax on immigrants, and $4455 for immigration fines.

OIL SHALE IN TASMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—A discovery of oil shale has been made in the Deloraine district of Tasmania. The government geologist states that samples forwarded to the mines office have been found to be rich in oil, and were similar to the oil shale in the Mersey-Latrobe district. The extent of the deposits has not yet been investigated.

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High Speed
and other
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HOCKEY OUTLOOK IS VERY BRIGHT

Closer Relationship Between United States and Canadian College and Club Teams Is Now Being Considered

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Although it is still some time before the hockey player begins his training for the championship season of 1921-22, this most popular of winter sports is already being discussed among those who have the handling of the game in charge and prospects are considered very bright for the coming season. Plans are already under way for the enlargement of the field of competition all over the eastern part of the United States and reports from those most interested in this game in Canada already indicate that there is going to be more competition in the Dominion next winter than ever before.

Intercollegiate hockey has been receiving more and more attention in eastern United States and it promises to reach a high-water mark before the 1922 championship titles are decided. New England has become very active along these lines, especially where there are facilities for holding games irrespective of weather conditions. Harvard University, owing to its nearness to the Boston Arena, has been able to develop some wonderful teams of late, teams worthy of ranking with those turned out by Alfred Winsor, the former Harvard captain and coach. In fact the Crimson has so far advanced in this sport, that there were, last winter, no American colleges which could give the Crimson a real battle for the championship title.

Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth were all turned back with ease. Harvard unquestionably had a wonderful team in 1921 and with George Owen Jr. '22, the hockey, football and baseball star, leading the Crimson hockey team next winter, prospects of Harvard again capturing the championship title are more than good.

Followers of this sport are much pleased over the announcement that Yale is to have a rink in which to practice and play this coming winter. The Elis have always had good hockey players, but have been handicapped by not having any place in New Haven where they could practice or play unless it was cold enough to have natural ice and last year was an exceptionally unsatisfactory one, as the weather was too mild for outdoor hockey most of the year. What little practice and playing they were able to get, they had to get in a rink at Philadelphia, and this is too much of a handicap to overcome. With an artificial rink at New Haven this winter, Yale will be able to develop a team which should at least give Harvard a battle for the championship.

The great superiority of Harvard over the other United States colleges in this sport has naturally tended to bring the leading Canadian teams to the United States to battle with the Crimson. University of Toronto of Toronto, Ontario; Queen's University of Kingston, Ontario, and McGill University of Montreal, Quebec, have always had powerful teams and have made more or less frequent visits to the Boston Arena to meet Harvard in years past, and while the Crimson has not been as successful against these teams as it has against others from the United States, the games have furnished splendid hockey for the players and spectators with the result that they are the most popular contests held in Boston during the winter.

No championship has ever gone with these games, as they were always considered as exhibition matches by both sides and Harvard played them largely for the purpose of getting in shape for the series with Yale. It has at one time or another been proposed that some sort of a league be formed between Harvard and the three Canadian Universities, with games between them in the United States and Canada, and while it would be considerable of a departure from precedent to have an international intercollegiate league between United States and Canadian universities, it now looks as if the game were approaching the time when such a competition would not only be welcomed by the players and colleges, but also by all those who are interested in the sport. Harvard and Yale, if the latter is to have an artificial rink, should be worthy rivals of the three Canadian universities.

Not only is the college end of this sport due for a busy season next winter, but amateur club competition should have a better season than last winter. The United States Hockey Association held its first championship series last winter and the competition furnished a whole lot of sport for the followers of the game. Owing to some differences regarding management, eligibility rules, etc., Pittsburgh did not figure in the championship. Then, too, the field was too scattered to work out to best advantage and it is expected that the coming winter will not only find Pittsburgh taking its place in the association race, but there will be a number of other changes in the circuit which will add to the sport.

In Canada professional hockey has proved to be very popular. The National Hockey League holds its championship every winter and the winner of this series plays the champion of the Pacific Coast Hockey League for the Stanley Cup, representing the championship of the world. The United States has not yet organized a professional league, but it is being considered and if a league is organized and properly controlled there appears to be no reason why it should not be as popular in this country as it is in Canada. It would also probably lead to an international series between the winner of the Stanley Cup and the winner of the United States league for a trophy and championship title more nearly worthy of the designation "Hockey Champion of the World."

TWO BIG TENNIS TOURNEYS LEFT

Davis Cup Challenge Round and Men's Singles Championship to Be Played in September

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Next month will see lawn tennis coming to a close in the United States so far as championship titles of national importance for the season of 1921 are concerned. There are two big tournaments down on the schedule and one of them is of international importance as it will find the United States defending the Davis Cup against the challenging nation on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, Long Island, beginning September 2.

The other big tournament will start on the courts of the Germantown Cricket Club, Germantown, Pennsylvania, September 10, and will be for the men's and veterans' singles championship of the country. This is the last tournament of national importance to be played this year and it should furnish a fitting climax to a season which has furnished some splendid tennis and a number of interesting upsets. The schedules for September, October and December follow, there being no matches scheduled for November:

September 2—Hatherley Country Club, North Scituate Beach, Mass., South Shore championship (men), Country Club, North Andover, Mass., Essex County championship (men), West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., Davis Cup challenge round; 3—West Maywood Tennis Club, Chicago, Ill., West Suburban championship; 3-5—Ridgefield Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club, Albany, N. Y.; Tri-County championship; 3-6—Engleside Tennis Club, Beach Haven, N. J., Labor Day open tournament; 3—Berkeley Tennis Club, Berkeley, Calif., California championship, Country Club of Pittsfield, Pittsfield, Mass., Berkshire County championship; 5—Salt Lake Tennis Club, Salt Lake City, Utah, Inter-Mountain championship, Gary Tennis Club, Gary, Ind., Lake County doubles championship, Niagara Lawn Tennis Club, Niagara-on-Lake, N. Y., international lawn tennis championship, Binghamton Tennis Club, Binghamton, N. Y., Southern Tier championship; 7—Stockbridge Golf Club, Stockbridge, Mass., Western Massachusetts championship; 10—Germantown Cricket Club, Germantown, Pa., championship of the United States (men—veterans' singles); 12—Powelton Club, Newburgh, N. Y., open tournament, South Park Tennis Club, Chicago, Ill., Illinois open tournament, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Pa., women's middle states championship; 17—Fall River Country Club, Fall River, Mass., southern Massachusetts clay court championship, Westfield Tennis Club, Westfield, N. J., open tournament (women's doubles), Hoboken Tennis Club, Hoboken, N. J., Castle Point tournament; 19—Atlanta Athletic Club, Atlanta, Ga., Georgia championship; 21—Ardsley Country Club, Ardsley, N. Y., invitation tournament (women); 26—East Side Tennis Club, Providence, R. I., Rhode Island clay court championship.

October 3—Virginia Hot Springs Golf and Tennis Club, Hot Springs, Va., open tournament; 8—Essex Country Club, West Orange, N. J., Essex County championship (men).

December 15—Florida Public Courts Tennis Club, Jacksonville, Fla., Public Courts championship of Florida.

WASHINGTON NINE IS ON WAY TO JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington — The University of Washington baseball team left for Japan August 26, to play a series of about 40 games with Japanese universities, cities and organizations. The Washington men are expected to return about the middle of November.

The team will be the guests of Waseda University during the first week. After that Washington will play 12 games with Waseda and will then tour the country under a schedule being arranged by the host and including Yokohama All-Stars and Keio University. Beyond these teams, no further schedule has been announced.

The Waseda nine, in its summer tour of the United States, won two of the five games played with Washington. The games were played on the diamond used by the Pacific Coast League and became a city attraction immediately after the first contest.

After this series, although Waseda lost, both Coach Tobeda and Professor Aube of Waseda announced their belief that Washington will be one of the best Japanese drawing cards in the collegiate world. They declared that Washington and Illinois were the two best teams they met in their tour of the country.

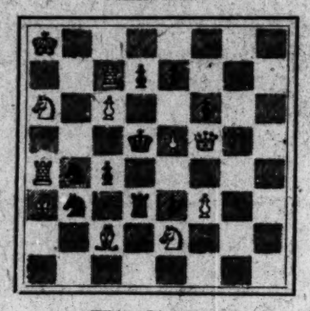
Those making the trip are Coach Leonard Allison, Merville McInnis, assistant graduate manager; Capt. Gordon McMahon, outfielder; Gilbert Maloney, catcher; Perry Land, outfielder and catcher; Roy Barrett, first base; Richard Welts, second base; Roscoe Torrance, shortstop; William Bakke, third base; George Marriott, outfield or third base; Osborne Gardiner, outfield or pitcher; Hunter Miles, outfield or catcher; Ralph Leonard, pitcher or outfield; Frank Setzer, pitcher; Elbert Harper, pitcher or infield.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 291

By A. J. Fink and Ua Taue

Black Pieces 9



White Pieces 11

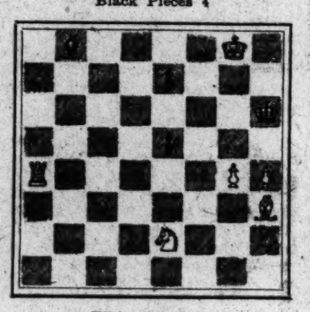
White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 292

By J. W. Harper
Northumberland, England

Original; composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black Pieces 4



White Pieces 6

White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 289. B-Kt2

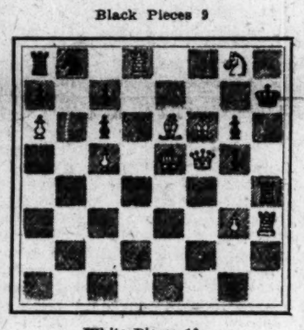
No. 290. 1. R-Q P-Kt5
2. B-Q2
Prob. Comp. } Kt-R5
J. Palusie }

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

It will be noted the changed mate, in the evolution of the two-move problem, as improved in the late years, is probably one of the most difficult themes to solve.

By H. D. O'Bernard

Black Pieces 9



White Pieces 10

White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

The championship of Spain which was decided at the National Chess Congress held at Madrid yielded 3500 pesetas, and was won by M. Golmayo with six points. The remaining three prizes were 2000, 1500 and 1000 pesetas.

Score

1. M. Golmayo	6
2. C. Golmayo	5
3. J. Juncosa	4½
4. A. Gomez	2½

His Majesty King Alfonso visited the congress and was beaten a game by the champion.

A tournament of six was contested at Budapest, Hungary. Tartakover and Dr. Szavay tied at 3½ each; Bella and Krivoss tied at 3 each; Szigetti 1½; Dr. Brody ½.

The annual tournament of the Göteborg Chess Club was won by A. Rubinstein 9 points out of 11 with A. Selesnieff and R. Herzog dividing second and third with 7½.

The twelfth tournament of the Danish Chess Union played at Copenhagen, Denmark, resulted in F. Thomsen capturing first place from a field of 22 players with L. Wandall second.

The Metropolitan Chess Club, London, journeyed to Hastings and was beaten in a close match, 5½ to 4½.

Score

HASTINGS		METROPOLITAN
1. G. M. Norman	0	R. H. V. Scott 1
2. H. J. Stephenson	½	B. E. Seigheim ½
3. J. A. J. Drewitt	*1	J. H. Blake... *0
4. G. F. H. Packer	0	L. C. G. Dewing 1
5. H. F. Cheshire	1	A. Louis 0
6. H. E. Dobell.	1	L. Savage 0
7. E. J. Ackroyd	0	W. J. Hewlitt. 1
8. J. Chandler...	½	J. W. Wright. ½
9. A. H. Ginner.	½	M. Chester ... ½
10. J. A. Watt...	1	R. F. Arden .. 0
	5½	4½

*After adjudication.

The following 12 players are contesting the major tournament of the British Federation: J. J. O'Hanlon, H. Jacobs, R. P. Michell, H. E. Price, H. Saunders, R. H. V. Scott (holder), B. E. Siegheim, P. W. Sergeant, H. J. Stephenson, Sir G. A. Thomas, G. E. Wainwright and F. D. Yates.

The game below was recently played over the board with clocks at Los Angeles, California;

TWO KNIGHTS DEFENSE

Rseschewski White		Griffith Black
1.	P-K4	P-K4
2.	B-B4	Kt-KB3
3.	Kt-KB3	Kt-B3
4.	P-Q4	PxP
5.	Castles	P-Q3
6.	KtxP	B-K2
7.	Kt-QB3	B-Q2
8.	P-KR3	Castles
9.	P-B4	P-QKt3
10.	B-K3	R-K
11.	P-K5	PxP
12.	KtxKt	BxKt
13.	PxP	B-Q3
14.	PxKt	RxB
15.	Q-Kt4	PKt3
16.	Q-R4	B-B4
17.	K-R	Q-Q3
18.	K-R2	Q-Q3ch
19.	K-R	Q-Q2
20.	K-R2	Q-Q3ch
21.	K-R	Q-Q2
22.	Kt-Q5	QR-K
23.	QR-Q	QR-K5
24.	Q-R6	RxPch
25.	QxR	QxQch
26.	PxQ	RxB
27.	P-B3	R-K5
28.	R-Q2	R-K4
29.	KR-Q	R-B4
30.	P-Kt4	B-Q3
31.	K-Kt	BxKt
32.	RxB	RxP
33.	P-R3	K-Kt2
34.	P-B4	R-B6
35.	KR-Q2	RxR
36.	RxR	K-B3
37.	K-B2	K-K3
38.	R-K3ch	B-K4
39.	P-QR4	P-Kt4
40.	R-Q2	K-K2
41.	R-Q5	P-KB3
42.	K-B3	P-KR4
43.	P-R5	B-B6
44.	PxP	RPxP
45.	P-Kt5	B-K4
46.	K-K4	K-K3
47.	R-Q8	P-B4ch
48.	K-K3	P-Kt5
49.	PxP	RPxP

and after 63 moves the game was given up as drawn.

GIANTS GAIN ON NATIONAL LEADER

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	77	47	.621
New York	77	50	.606
Boston	68	56	.537
St. Louis	65	57	.533
Brooklyn	65	61	.516
Cincinnati	56	68	.489
Chicago	49	74	.398
Philadelphia	41	82	.333

RESULTS MONDAY

Cincinnati 10, Boston 4
New York 8, Chicago 7
Brooklyn 1, Pittsburgh 0
St. Louis at Philadelphia (postponed)

GAMES TODAY

Cincinnati at Boston
Chicago at New York
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn
St. Louis at Philadelphia

BROOKLYN SCORES A SHUTOUT

BROOKLYN, New York—Brooklyn captured a pitchers' battle between W. H. Reuther and A. W. Cooper of Pittsburgh yesterday, 1 to 0. Reuther allowed the leaders only four hits. Both teams went scoreless until the last of the ninth, when the champions brought in the winning run. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	6	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	4	1

Batteries—Reuther and Miller; Cooper and Schmidt. Umpires—Hart and Emslie.

GIANTS WIN AGAIN

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Giants made it seven victories in a row, taking the second straight game from the Chicago Cubs yesterday, 8 to 7. The Cubs threatened to tie the score in the ninth but were stopped after making one run. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	x—	8	11	1
Chicago	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1—	7	12	0

Batteries — Toney, Sallee, Shea and Smith; Freeman, Jones, York and Killifer. Umpires—McCormick and Klem.

REDS DEFEAT BOSTON

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cincinnati took an early lead in yesterday's game with the Boston Braves and won, 10 to 4. Both teams played loosely in the field, making seven errors between them. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Cincinnati	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2—	10	13	2
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0—	4	9	4

Batteries—Rixey and Wingo; McQuillan, Morgan, Bratton and Gowdy. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

MISS AMERICA I BEATS MISS CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Possession of the gold cup, symbolic of the championship in speed boat racing, seemed assured to G. A. Wood of the Detroit Yacht Club yesterday following his second win in Miss America I over Miss Chicago. On Saturday Miss America I came up from behind Miss Chicago and won handily.

Yesterday's race was never in question, the Detroit boat taking the lead at the start and flashing over the line after the 30-mile run nearly a full minute ahead of the Chicago entry.

Wood piloted his boat as in Saturday's race and Miss Chicago was driven again by Bernard Smith. Wood's time for the 30 miles yesterday was 35m. 43 4-10s., an average of 50 5-10 miles per hour. Miss Chicago went over the course in 36m. 21 7-10s.

Orlo III, driven by Charles Hickman of Pictou, Nova Scotia, was third; time 37m. 47 2-10s.

DICKINSON RETAINS COACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARLISLE, Pennsylvania—Prof. F. E. Craver has been reappointed head coach of the Dickinson College football team for the 1921-22 season, and R. L. Myers of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, named assistant coach. Myers is a graduate of Dickinson and last June was also graduated from the law school of the same institution. He captained the Red and White football team in 1916 and two seasons ago assisted Head Coach Craver. A call has been issued for practice to start the middle of September.

TOUR DE FRANCE WON BY SCIEUR

Famous Long Distance Cycling Race Is Won by a Belgian Rider in About 221 Hours

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Tour de France, a long distance road-racing cycling race, was won recently by Leon Scieur, of Belgium. The total distance covered in this event, which attracted the keenest interest throughout France, was 5500 kilometers, this being divided into 15 portions. The first stage was embarked upon on June 26, and the last was concluded on July 24. The starting and finishing points were both in Paris. Scieur won only two of the 15 sections; but he was so consistent in his riding that, when he eventually arrived at the Parc des Princes, he had an advantage of rather more than 19 minutes over the second man in the final standing, Hector Heusghem, also a Belgian.

The first portion of this lengthy race was between Paris and Le Havre, a matter of 388 kilometers. This was won by Jean Mottiat, with Honoré Barthelemy, who finished third in the final list, second, and Scieur third. Thence the course led via Cherbourg, Brest, Les Sables d'Olonne, Bayonne, Luchon, Perpignan, Toulon, Nice, Grenoble, Genève, Strasbourg, Metz, and Dunkerque, back to Paris. Thus the total distance was split up into more or less equal sections, the longest stretch being that of 482 kilometers between Brest and Les Sables d'Olonne and the shortest that of 272 kilometers between Toulon and Nice.

The times of the competitors were carefully taken at the end of each stage, and the standing determined by the time taken for the whole distance. Primarily, the race was a test of endurance, but in the shorter stages the "fast" men were often able to gain first place. The most frequent winner in this way was Jean Mottiat, who, if the reckoning had been by places gained in the various sections, would have probably been the victor. Scieur, who finished first in only two of the sections, established his lead on time during the second portion, and his compatriot, Heusghem, was at this point a good second. Scieur continually added to his lead until the sixth stage. This, although of only 326 kilometers in length, was one of the most difficult, and included the ascent of the Col de Tournalet, the summit of which is at an altitude of 2114 meters. Apart from this the going was hilly for most of the time, and Heusghem, who arrived first at Luchon, made up 25 minutes on Scieur, who came in third.

Heusghem's effort brought his time to within four minutes of that of Scieur, but he lost little by little the advantage he had gained at one swoop, and Scieur's superiority was soon reestablished. The most interesting part of the race was really the seventh stretch, between Luchon and Perpignan, as here, if anywhere, Heusghem had the opportunity of making up further leeway. He was unable to repeat his previous exploit, however, and from this point onward Scieur was seldom troubled. Barthelemy and an Italian competitor, Luigi Lucotti, repeatedly challenged the leader, but he resisted their efforts, despite time lost by a damaged back wheel in the last stage but one.

Scieur's time for the 5500 kilometers was 221h. 50m. 26s., and Heusghem's was 222h. 9m. 2s. The third man was Barthelemy in 223h. 51m. 36s., and he was the only Frenchman in the first half dozen on the list, the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh being Lucotti, Hector Tiberghien, Victor Lenaers, and Léon Despontin. Lucotti, as mentioned, is an Italian, while the other three are Belgians. After Despontin came Camille Leroy and Felix Goethals, both Frenchmen, in the order named. Of the 124 cyclists who faced the starter at the commencement of the race, only 38 completed the course.

The first Tour de France took place in 1903, and was won by a Frenchman, Maurice Garin. Thereafter it was won by Frenchmen until 1909, when a cyclist from Luxembourg, Francois Faber, carried off the premier honors. In 1910 and 1911 the race was won by Frenchmen, but since then Belgium has had an unbroken sequence of successes, Philippe Thys winning on three occasions. Competitors in the race are divided into two classes, one for stars and the other for less distinguished cyclists. This year the latter, Victor Lenaers in particular, were a force to be reckoned with, and Lanaers at times showed himself well worthy to be reckoned with the best. Although classed sixth in the final placing of the race, he was a comfortable first in the "second class" standing.

BRITISH BOWLERS WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—British bowlers who are touring the Dominion proved their superiority over western Ontario rinks in a tournament on the Elmwood Club greens, which the visitors said were the best they had encountered in this country. The result of the day's play was 156 shots for the Britishers and 128 for the Canadians. Capt. J. J. Jagger's rink saved the Britishers from defeat in the aggregate by defeating Col. Robert McKenzie's Sarnia bowlers, 42 to 10. Three individual British rinks were defeated, but the others held up the general average.

DUNDALK HOLDS ROWING REGATTA

Irish Rowing Season of 1921 Comes to a Close With This Event—Other Sports Active

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The week just ended July 30 was a very busy one so far as Irish sport was concerned, with rowing, cricket, athletics and lawn tennis well to the fore. The rowing season in Ireland may be said to have closed with the Dundalk Regatta on July 27. Although a comparatively small meeting, it was accorded a generous measure of support, and some good racing—especially among the junior crews—was seen. Two junior four-oar events fell to the Dundalk Rowing Club, after struggles with crews from Portadown and Drogheda. The Portadown Club also had a successful day, and won the junior eights and maiden eights. Dublin Rowing Club, the holder of the junior eights trophy, failed in that event, but made amends for this by winning the Roche Cup for the junior fours. There was only one senior event, and this, a four-oar race, ended in a rather one-sided victory for the Bann Rowing Club.

The Leinster Cricket Club went farther afield than usual, and conducted a tour in Devonshire, England. This commenced well, and the Irishmen played so effectively against a United Services team at Plymouth that when stumps were drawn on the second and final day the visitors required only 71 runs to win and had eight wickets in hand. The Services, fielding a very useful team, made first use of a capital batsman's wicket and scored 308. To this the Irishmen replied by scoring 264, R. H. Lambert and W. P. Hinton being the chief contributors with 98 and 47 respectively. The Irish innings lasted just over four hours. Batting a second time the United Services put together 144 for 7 wickets, and at that point declared the innings closed. With a bare hour and a half left for play, Leinster needed 189 to win. A plucky effort was made to obtain these runs, and 118 had been scored at a cost of 2 wickets when stumps were drawn. J. T. Heaslip and R. H. Lambert bowled to good effect for the Leinster team.

The second match of the tour was a one-day game again Taunton, and the Irishmen had an easy win. Play did not start until after lunch, but, once started, the tourists soon ran up a score of 211 runs on an easy wicket. Hinton and Lambert were again prominent as scorers, and the latter was also instrumental in dismissing the home batsmen. He took 6 wickets for 16 runs, and the Taunton innings realized only 49.

The Leinster athletic championships, held at Croke Park, were marked by good running and the absence of several title holders, F. J. O'Dea being especially missed in the sprints. A feature of the meeting was the success enjoyed by the University College representatives, who accounted for exactly half the titles—a very creditable performance. For this they had greatly to thank Harry Conway and Thady Kirby, both of whom have justified the high opinions formed of them a year or two ago in the schools championships. Between them they put to the credit of University College the discus throw, shotput, 220-yard dash, hurdle race and long jump. Furthermore, they gained places in both the 100-yard dash and the high jump.

The West of Ireland lawn tennis championships produced an excellent week's play, although conditions were rather adverse and some of the handicap events had to be postponed. In the men's singles championship, S. L. Fry had a stern match against G. M. Fitzgerald before the latter was defeated, the final score reading 2—6, 6—2, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3. Fitzgerald obtained some consolation, however, by winning the men's handicap singles.

WILHELM SIGNS AS COACH

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — W. F. Baker, president of the Philadelphia National League baseball club, has announced that Irving Wilhelm has been signed as manager for 1922. Wilhelm came to Philadelphia as trainer and coach, and since W. F. Donovan's removal several weeks ago has been acting manager.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR MEETS A REVERSE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Tottenham Hotspur, the holder of the English Cup, met with a reverse at the hands of the Bolton Wanderers today in the English Association football league. The results in the first and second divisions are as follows:

First Division

*Aston Villa 2, Cardiff 1.
*Bradford City 1, Blackburn 1.
Birmingham 2, *Chelsea 1.
West Bromwich 3, *Manchester United 2.
*Middlesbrough 1, Oldham 1.
*Preston 3, Arsenal 2.
*Sheffield United 1, Huddersfield 1.
Bolton 2, *Tottenham 1.

Second Division

*Barnsley 3, Crystal Palace 1.
*Bristol City 0, Leeds 0.
*Coventry 4, Rotherham 0.
Sheffield Wednesday 1, *Derby 0.
Fulham 2, *Leicester 1.
*Notts Forest 3, Hull 2.
*Port Vale 3, Clapton 0.
*South Shields 1, Stoke 1.
*West Ham 1, Bradford 0.
Notts County 2, *Wolverhampton 1.

*Home team.

A. E. EDWARDS WINS IN-PUNTING RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAIDENHEAD, England—The 1921 professional punting championship of the Thames, decided recently over a course of one mile at Maidenhead, was won by A. E. Edwards of Maidenhead, who gained a victory over W. Bossom of Oxford in the final heat. Several heats were rendered necessary by the large number of entries. The holder of the title, F. Nicholes of Egham, who has carried off the championship honors on no fewer than seven occasions, did not compete this year, and, consequently, the result of the race was very open.

The course, along the Bray Reach, was half a mile out and a half a mile home. The first heat was between Bossom and J. Smithers of Staines. The former won without great difficulty, and, in the following heat, Edwards defeated a fellow townsman in A. Andrews. In the third heat, G. E. Haines of Old Windsor proved no match for Bossom, who won by five lengths. Edwards met yet another Maidenhead man in the fourth heat, but his opponent, G. Saunders, lost by six lengths. The final between Edwards and Bossom produced a great race. Edwards reached the turn with a lead of 1½ lengths, and he managed to double this distance before he reached the finishing line. His time in the final was 10m. 11s. This was not the fastest time of the day, however, as, when defeating Andrews in the second heat, Edwards himself had recorded 9m. 51s.

The championship was held under the auspices of the Thames Punting Club, and the president of this organization, Lord Desborough, added a gold medal to the customary money prize. Following on the championship, a handicap race, which attracted 40 competitors, was held, and the winner of this proved to be G. Saunders, Maidenhead, who had been defeated in the fourth heat of the championship by Edwards. He received 5s. start, and just won against Edwards, who was second, by a length and a half. Edwards was in receipt of 3s. Bossom, also with 3s. start, finished third.

WARD TO HELP COACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — W. C. Ward, '22, tackle on the University of Pennsylvania football team last year, and heavyweight wrestling champion of the university, has been engaged to coach the Swarthmore College linemen this fall as an assistant to Head Coach L. R. Mercer.

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MUTUAL CONFIDENCE IN INDUSTRY URGED

Secretary of Labor Among Speakers Who Emphasize Importance of 'Human Relationship' at Babson Labor Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY HILLS, Massachusetts —That creation of a greater mutual confidence and understanding between employer and employee, through study and application of methods for the improvement of "human relationship" in commerce and industry is essential in the recovery from post-war conditions, was the basic sentiment expressed in addresses and discussions at the sessions yesterday of the eighth annual Babson Labor Conference held by the Babson Statistical Organization here.

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, addressing the meeting, which was attended by representatives of business concerns employing more than 3,000,000 workers, declared that "the great thing at the bottom of all business life is human relationship." Business, to be worthwhile and of permanent success, he asserted, must inevitably be founded upon "decency and fair dealing, on conscience and integrity."

"Slowly but surely," the Secretary said, "business is becoming a science, a profession. Time was when a man went into business with no equipment beyond his common sense. Now he sees that successful business calls for preparation as careful as that required by any profession."

Figures in Business

Emphasizing the important part figures and statistics play in business stability in general and in particular, Mr. Davis paid personal tribute to Mr. Babson, as one who has supplied "a fundamental need," and strengthened the service he gives by personal integrity. He said that "the modern business man learns to make figures his friend and counselor at every turn."

"It is time above all for conscience, and by that I mean trust and confidence," Secretary Davis declared. "It rests with the leaders of business thought and action to restore in men their faith and trust in each other now, and nothing else will get us out of the rut. The hard world of gain is run on the immaterial fact of mutual confidence. That confidence has faltered. Let us all go out and do our best to restore it now. These times are calling above all others in our history for guidance and leadership and the inspiration of trained courage.

"But always, hereafter, when prosperity has given us each his proper share, let us remember that the unbroken and solid advancement of a country like ours rests on the spread of fair dealing, on the avoidance of taking advantage . . . Let us be examplers of conscience. Let us prove it in our lives, so that men may catch our honesty. Let us be men, and either envy or shame will drive other men to rival our manhood. If it be for no better reason than for the comfort it gives us, let us be first, last and all the time human, brothers and helpers of each other. Let us be men among men."

Department Functions

Turning away from his speech, Secretary Davis touched briefly on some of the functions of his department. Regarding immigration he urged support of the law which would compel the registration and reporting every three months of aliens in the United States. Let this be done, he urged, so that these aliens can be freed from those who brought them to the United States to exploit; so that they may be given the opportunities of the nation's schools; so that they may be given opportunity to become Americans. But, he said, if after five years they do not feel the United States their country, they should be sent back to the country from which they come.

"It would seem," Mr. Davis said on the subject of housing, "that we are more interested in housing automobiles than in housing ourselves. I am informed by Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, that in the 196 cities with over 25,000 population from which returns were received, $1,204,490,764 was expended in building construction for the year 1920. The population of these 19 cities was 34,572,904, or 32.7 per cent of the total population of the United States. There were 68,637 one-family houses constructed at a cost of $296,124,663, or 24.6 per cent of the total amount of money spent in all kinds of building. There were only 5402 two-family houses built; but while in all the one and two-family houses combined there were but 81,103 families provided for there were 93,121 garages built.

"To be sure, an unknown number of families were provided for in the 1496 apartment houses that were built as such and the 239 apartment houses built with stores combined. Still, making liberal estimates for these, automobiles fared better than families. There were 426 moving picture and other amusement places built in these cities during the year at a cost of $40,522,240, or considerably more than the cost of churches and hospitals combined; and while these cities constructed 547 school houses, their cost, $50,023,140, was but little more than half the money spent on garages."

"Shop Committees"

General agreement in favor of the "shop committee" in industrial relationship marked the morning addresses and forum discussion of this subject. The experiences of a large Chicago clothing maker and a firm of pulp and paper mills of Ontario were presented. Out of the questions and discussion following there was a widely expressed feeling that if the merchant or manufacturer has a right to associate and deal in association with others, the worker has an equal right. It was pointed out that there are really three forms of business relationship: Where the organization dominates; where Labor dominates; and where there is a co-operation between the two through some such agency as the shop committee—the latter condition being the ideal.

At the afternoon session Dr. William M. Leiserson, chairman of the board of arbitration of the men's and boys' clothing industry, led the discussion of determination of wages. He asserted that there is no formula or doctrine for a mechanical method of determining wages. It is possible, he said, to figure out how much a man produces but not how much his time is worth, such a determination resting upon a point of view which considers both the workers' and the employers' attitude.

LABOR DELEGATES FOR CONFERENCE

Representatives From All Countries at Armament Congress Asked by Samuel Gompers—Special Meeting Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Trade union organizations in the countries invited to the disarmament conference have been urged by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to insist that Labor be represented in each delegation.

Mr. Gompers' letter to President Harding urging Labor representation has been made public. In reply the President said:

"It is within my province to give this recommendation consideration so far as it concerns the American delegation, but I cannot do more than that. It is gratifying to know of your good will and support."

The President also called the recommendation "very practical."

Mr. Gompers' appeal to Labor in other countries says that the time has come when the hope of workers for the peaceful arbitration of world problems is possible of realization and where the discarding of the burden of great armament is not only practical but imperative. He says that the disarmament movement will be welcomed by the toilers everywhere, but it should not be the province of the wage earners merely to observe.

"They have the right," he says, "to be participants in determining a question that so deeply affects their lives, their rights and their interests. The right to participate in a conference dealing with such a great human question has been earned, and during the war was fully established.

"If Labor be represented it is my purpose to suggest that a conference of the Labor delegates from each of the delegations be held for the purpose of discussing not only the subject for which they have come to Washington primarily, but also the various questions of international importance in the field of Labor in the countries represented."

This cable was sent to B. Suzuki, leader of the Japanese Trade Union movement:

"Endeavor prevail upon Japanese Government to have Labor represented on disarmament commission at Washington conference."

Addressing local unions, Mr. Gompers said that about 750,000 of the 3,900,000 members of the federation had been dropped from membership during the business depression because of non-payment of dues, but this was not a defection.

This was the first time in the history of the Labor movement where, to such an important degree, the workers had been able to maintain the integrity of their membership, yet never had there been such a concentrated drive by employers, business and finance against union workers.

"We cannot," he added, "in the present state of organization, successfully resist every offer of reduction of wages, or do it even in the high peak of organization, but it is better to resist and lose or compromise than not to resist at all, because if you don't resist you encourage the employer into the idea that you can't and won't."

No action on railroad wage earnings will be taken by the council, but the council is ready to give any aid requested by the railroad brotherhoods. The council is investigating railroad officials' salaries with a view to having them reduced until wage earners on the roads can be paid "a wage sufficient to keep them in decency and comfort."

The council in its investigation of the use of workers' savings will inquire into the present credit system, study the Kenyon rural credit bill and consider a proposal to organize the proxy voting power of workers who hold policies in mutual insurance companies. The council received a report holding that the funds and savings of the workers accumulated by banks and insurance companies and the present credit system have been used largely to "crush and destroy the trade union movement and to impoverish the workers as well as the farmers."

RADICAL CHARGES DISMISSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—Maj. R. E. Kirk of Los Angeles, senior officer of the California national guard, who recently was accused by the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Los Angeles of possessing radical sympathies and tendencies, has been exonerated by the military board of inquiry, appointed a week ago by Adjt.-Gen. J. J. Borree to investigate.

WAGE DECREASES CAN GO NO FURTHER

Secretary of Credit Men Confirms Labor's Declaration and Says Retailers Have Passed on Price Reductions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That Labor cannot accept a lower wage while living costs maintain their present level, as declared by the American Federation of Labor council last week, is a fact which the retail merchants of the country should take to heart, according to J. H. Tregoe, executive secretary of the National Association of Credit Men.

To the 33,000 members of that organization Mr. Tregoe has sent an appeal for lower retail prices, holding that industrial depression continues because many retailers are still asking prices out of proportion to cost of replacement. Mr. Tregoe calls upon every merchant to do his part toward restoration of confidence, and insists that it cannot be restored until values are right.

"When the wage earner finds," says Mr. Tregoe, "that what remains of his pay envelope after providing food, clothing and shelter at present retail prices is very little, if anything, larger than what remained one year ago, he wonders what the statistics are all about which show that wholesale prices in these commodities have declined in recent months. The pay envelope is a better argument than the statistics.

Retail Prices Still High

"We have appealed for a liquidation of labor costs and a liquidation even at some sacrifice. Labor furnishes such a large portion of commodity costs that even a slight difference has an appreciable effect, much larger, generally, than difference in the cost of raw materials. The wage earner must be convinced that he can maintain a reasonable standard of living on a decreased wage before he will yield gracefully to the liquidation pressure. Our eyes turn naturally therefore to this question: Why have not retail prices declined in proportion to wholesale prices? The following figures disclose that they have not:

"Farm products and food at wholesale declined about 52 per cent. Retail prices for food have declined but 33.9 per cent. Wholesale prices of clothes and clothing have declined 45.9 per cent. Retail prices of clothes and clothing have declined 22.5 per cent. Wholesale prices for house furnishings declined 27.6 per cent. Retail prices of house furnishings declined 15.3 per cent. These declines were measured for the year June, 1920, to June, 1921.

Middlemen's Gain

"It is proper to expect that decline in retail prices should lag somewhat, but the differences shown above are too great and have retarded beyond doubt the liquidation of labor costs. High prices of the post-war period have not yet lost their effect and many retail merchants, especially purveyors of foodstuffs, have asked prices the commodities would bear, and not in proportion to cost of replacement.

"Herein a very serious mistake is being made. Every merchant should do his part toward the restoration of confidence. Confidence cannot be resumed until values are right, and values cannot be right until labor costs are of the proper proportion. Labor costs cannot be of proper proportion until food, clothing, shelter and fuel can be bought at reasonable prices.

"It is merely hindering the game and increasing our problem for a retail merchant to take advantage of the spirit that has carried over from the post-war period, and not to give his buyers the advantage of the differences of the cost to him of the commodities he sells. Our people must insist upon proper treatment in this matter. Our own members should urge their customers to pass on the advantages they have received to their customers, and by bringing the cost of living to proper proportions, we shall increase the margin of the weekly pay envelope and lessen the difficulty of bringing labor costs to a basis where its effects will be widely felt, and insist on the restoration of confidence."

WORKERS VOTE ENDS CALIFORNIA STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — Nearly 10,000 building trades workmen who have been on strike for 16 weeks began returning to work yesterday in the cities surrounding San Francisco Bay. Officials of the Building Trades Council and the various unions met yesterday morning and arranged for the return of all the men to work virtually under the so-called "American plan" of individual employment, though the unions have not officially recognized that plan. The rank and file vote of the Labor union, which ended Sunday night, showed a ballot of two to one in favor of returning to work, and four to one against official acceptance of the "American plan." This means the same thing in the end, since the men are returning to work as individuals and not as members of unions.

The rule of the walking delegate is thus ended in the building trades in all of northern California, and the officials of the unions are virtually shorn of power. By agreement between the men and the employers the union scale of wages will stand for the present, but the employers have announced that the more competent men will receive more money and this, in itself, will tend to eliminate the less capable workers who hitherto have received the same wage as the most capable.

Members of the unions who, through the rank and file committee, sowed the seed of ideas which resulted in all the workers returning to their jobs, held a mass meeting last night for the purpose of the permanent organization of all workers, irrespective of their union affiliations. This indicates that the old unions are about to be broken up. The first work of this new and broader organization is announced as an effort to bring down the prices of building materials by appeals to the federal and state governments for investigation of the situation.

WATER POWER AS NATION-WIDE ISSUE

Maine Governor Points to Importance of Question and Urges People of His State to Develop One or Two Locations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine — "The water power question is not a question solely for the State of Maine," says Gov. Percival P. Baxter. "Every state in the union is discussing this question and the federal government has taken an active interest in it, so that all over this country the people are discussing what to do and how to get the benefit of their powers. This is very critical because during the world war we were all faced with the problem of how to get coal and it was brought right home to us in the State of Maine as to what to do for fuel.

"I believe that the people of the State should share somewhat in the water-power development of the State. We all know that the lakes of Maine, which we term the storage reservoirs of the State, belong to the people of the State of Maine. We are joint owners in these sources of our water powers, and I believe that the State should control the water from these lakes, should build dams and hold back the water that now goes to waste so that the people located on the rivers may derive the benefit from that water as they need it.

"A water power, as we all know, is not of any particular value undeveloped. We want to have water powers in Maine on which we can rely and, if we can get a certain flowage from a certain lake for 365 days in the year, then that water power becomes of value and the only way that we can do this is to control the source in such a manner that the tremendous head obtained in spring and autumn may be held in reserve and distributed evenly as needed during other seasons of the year.

"I do not know what the future holds in store for the state of Maine in the water-power question. I am only looking at the present. I believe that the State at the present time should develop one or two locations and see how they work out and, if they prove successful, we can continue the work. The expenditure will, I believe, prove a sound business investment and the funds invested will come back to the taxpayers in the form of rental and then we can sell that water to every water-power user on the river.

"This appears to me to be a very mild form of public ownership. It does not involve taking over private property. It simply means that the people of the State develop what already belongs to them. The question of water power is not at the present time, however, a question of public or private ownership. It comes right down to this: Shall the legislature be allowed to continue to take this matter into their own hands and prevent the people from making known their wishes, or shall the people of the State of Maine be allowed to settle this question for themselves? It is my opinion that the people of the State should be allowed to express their judgment through the referendum. In no other way will the question ever be settled right.

"There are some people in the State who do not want a referendum or a constitutional amendment and I regret it because, while this question is being discussed, we cannot arrive at any well defined policy to be pursued. There is one thing, however, which has been settled about the water powers of Maine and that is, we have established a state policy that electricity generated in Maine shall not be sent out of the State. It took three sessions of the Legislature to accomplish this."

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP CONFERENCE CALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — With the declaration that public ownership is the only solution of the problems involved in basic utilities which constitute natural and apparently inevitable monopolies, a nation-wide public ownership conference, to meet in this city November 19 to 21, has been called by the Public Ownership League of America, the National Nonpartisan League, the Plumb Plan League, and "various other progressive Labor, farmer, civic and commercial organizations."

Leaders of the railroad brotherhoods, including Glenn E. Plumb, are prominently listed on the program of speakers. W. G. McAdoo, former Director-General of Railroads, has been invited to answer the question, "Will Public Ownership Solve the Railroad Problem?" in an address before the conference.

Officials of North Dakota are to be given an opportunity to tell about their campaigns for public ownership. Lynn J. Frazier, Governor of that State, is listed for an address on "The People's Movement in North Dakota"; E. F. Ladd, United States Senator, on "The Scientific Researches Underlying the Farmers' Program"; William Lemke, Attorney-General of North Dakota, on "Recent Progress in Public Ownership in North Dakota," and F. W. Cathro, manager and director of the Bank of North Dakota, on "People's Banks and the Money Problem."

State and municipal plans for better homes and housing, municipal railways, gas, electric light and power plants, public ownership of telephone and telegraph lines, hydroelectric developments, and nationalization of mines, are other subjects to be given attention.

CHICAGO MILK PRICE DECLARED TOO HIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Declaring that the price of 12 cents per quart of milk asked by the retailers is unreasonably high, Russell J. Poole, secretary of the City Council Committee on the High Cost of Living, urges a consumers' strike to bring the price of milk down to 10 cents per quart. Beginning September 1, milk distributors will pay the farmers the same price for milk that they did when it retailed for 7 cents per quart. The price of nearly 9 cents per quart, which is taken by the distributors from the retailers, could be reduced, says Mr. Poole, if only the milk necessary for babies and young children were purchased.

"The distributors' cut is only camouflage," he said. "They claim it is equivalent to the producers, but since October, 1920, producers have reduced their commodity to $1.50 from $3.70. Retailers made but a 25 per cent reduction. Buy milk only for your most pressing needs. Then you will see the distributors fall into line."

Milk At Nine Cents a Quart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — The price of milk in Milwaukee will be reduced on Thursday from 10 to 9 cents a quart. The peak price was 13 cents during the war. The producers have agreed to sell to the distributors an eight-gallon can for $1.37, making the cost to distributors a trifle more than 4¼ cents a quart.

TRANSIT SUIT DISREGARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Transit Commission will take no part in the suit brought by the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company for the appointment of a receiver for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. George McAneny, chairman, said yesterday that appointment of a receiver would make no difference in the commission's plans. Mayor John F. Hylan has expressed the belief that the receivership action was part of the plan to force higher fares

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RAILWAY FUNDING CALLED PUBLIC TAX

Burden of Capitalizing Carriers' Debts, Under Administration's Plan, Must Be Borne by Tax-Payer, Committee of 48 Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Committee of Forty-Eight's protest against the Harding plan to fund the railroad indebtedness has brought forth much discussion here. Three questions in particular have been raised and the committee's answers follow:

"Why is it not proper to capitalize the indebtedness of the railroads?"

"The reason that this is not only improper but fundamentally dishonest is because moneys spent to replace worn-out equipment or other depreciation in nowise add to the value of the property but are a necessary expense of upkeep and should not be reckoned as an expenditure of additional invested capital, but as part of the overhead expense to be paid out of current earnings, which is inseparable from any commercial proposition.

"Proper financing requires the setting aside of a sinking fund taken from current earnings in connection with every bond issued, so that the bonds themselves will be ultimately retired and the indebtedness wiped out. This is a common practice in every business enterprise except the railroads, which have never made any such provision.

New Bonds Issued

"Instead of paying their bonds at maturity they have simply issued new bonds, with the result that at present railroad securities have a book value of approximately $20,000,000,000, the interest charges of which represent an intolerable tax upon the public in the shape of increased freight and passenger rates, notwithstanding the fact that all their securities could be purchased in the open market for about $11,500,000,000. The difference is water.

"If the Harding plan is adopted and the railroads again capitalize their indebtedness, they simply add a further fictitious $500,000,000 to their present capitalization. In addition to this, they add the interest on these bonds (which at 6 per cent equals $30,000,000), to their annual overhead expense and necessitate additional taxation in the shape of increased rates, or otherwise, in order to meet this increased indebtedness."

"Why cannot the railroads issue their own bonds for $500,000,000 instead of issuing them through the War Finance Corporation, as in either case the money is collected from the investing public? And why do you contend that the Harding plan involves taking $500,000,000 more out of the taxpayers' pockets?"

"The railroads are not putting out the bonds themselves because, being practically bankrupt, they are unable to float them; hence they require the War Finance Corporation to go sponsor for the bonds and to give them what is in effect a government guarantee. By reason of this guarantee it is hoped that the public will invest, because they will be satisfied as to the security.

"This increased liability must eventually be satisfied. Either the railroads must pay it by increasing their rates (which in law and in fact are taxes), or failing to do so, the government must make good and add this amount to its tax budget. In either case the taxpayer pays the bill. Meantime he pays the $30,000,000 interest annually."

Purpose of Legislation

"Does not the fact that this money is to be used to stimulate the steel and equipment companies by giving them additional contracts for replacement and repairs indicate that the real object of the Administration is simply to provide work for the unemployed?"

"We do not desire to express any opinion as to the exact purpose of the Administration in proposing this legislation, but the facts are that immediately after the return of the railroads to their private owners some 30,000 employees were discharged from the railroad shops and the work transferred to private steel and equipment companies.

"The cost of doing this work in the private yards was considerably higher than in the railroad shops. This has been frankly admitted by Mr. Rea of Pennsylvania. The additional expense involved has been estimated at $700,000,000 per annum. This is understandable when it is remembered that repairs to specific locomotives which have been checked up, are shown to have cost as much as $20,000 in the private yards as compared to a cost of $5000 for the same work in the railroad shops. The difference goes into profit or into the profiteering account of the equipment companies.

Wall Street's Influence

"This is only an illustration of the system by which Wall Street, through its control of railroad financing, has consistently impoverished the railroads themselves, while steadily draining the pockets of the investing public, and diverting the proceeds into the coffers of the industrial enterprises (which live upon railroad patronage) in which the Wall Street group is especially interested, and from which it draws its profits.

"The so-called Harding plan emanated from this same banking group. So that we are forced to the conclusion that the banking group certainly had in mind the desirability of protecting the interests of the steel and equipment companies. There is no evidence to show that they were actuated by the more philanthropic motive of indirectly providing work for the unemployed. On the contrary the policy of the banking and railroad groups has been to 'liquidate labor.'

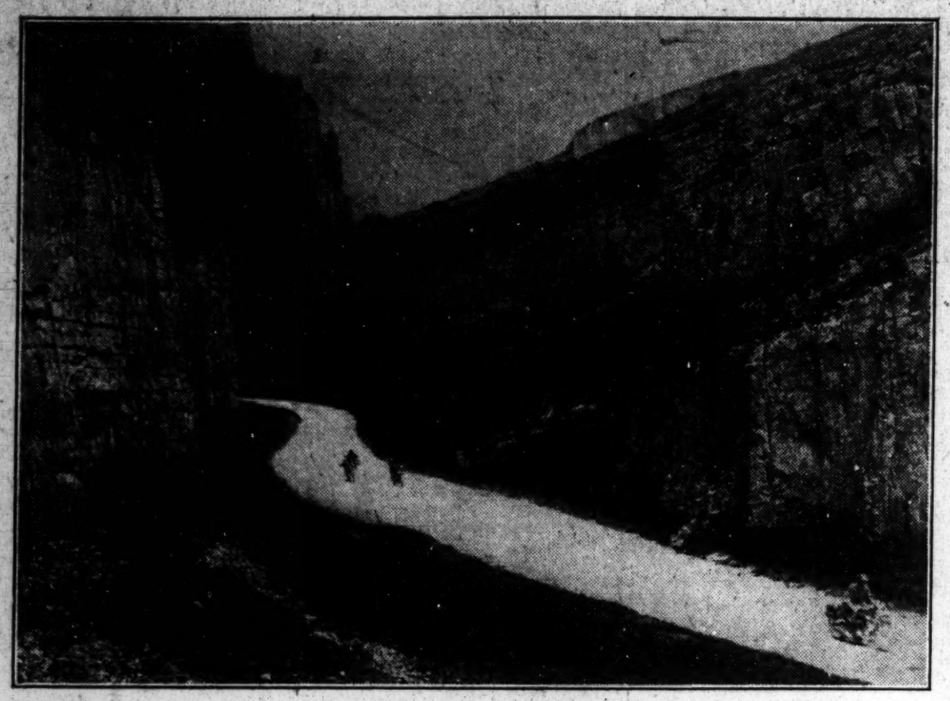
"Our whole system of railroad financing is preposterous. The railroads began by capitalizing their earning capacity. They are now capitalizing their debts. They have failed to reserve out of their current earnings the necessary percentage for depreciation and have made no provision for the retiring of their bonded indebtedness. As a result they have now reached the point where they are demanding that the government liquidate their debts, assume their bonded indebtedness and guarantee their obligations.

"It is only a question of time when this inverted pyramid will topple over. Either it will topple to the right through the failure of the railroads, crush the investing public and wreck our transportation system, or it will fall to the left upon the government itself, which, if it continues to guarantee the obligations of the private owners will take upon itself a burden that will crush the taxpayer."

CHEDDAR CAVES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The village of Cheddar lies about eight miles westward from Wells, at the foot of the Mendips, where the road to Bath winds up through the gorge, between the gray masses of carboniferous limestone hills, from which the Romans, 2000 years ago, drew the lead that is still to be seen encasing the baths and cisterns of the ancient and noble city of Bath. Traces of the Roman mines remain to this day, and still, along the crest of the ridge, runs the Roman road, by which the produce of the mines were carried to the little port at the mouth of the Axe.



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The Cheddar Gorge, near Wells, England

A sudden bend of the village street brings you before a reed-fringed lake, bordered by white cottages, mirrored again in the water below, above which towers a mighty rock, shaped like a lion couchant, and the other seamed and furrowed escarpments that are the cliffs of Cheddar.

To the music of many upland waters that come meandering down through leafy pools, and tumble, bubbling, beneath gray stone bridges, beside blossoming cottage gardens, we climb the gorge between terrace upon terrace of majestic gray rock, of which the crannies and ledges are green with moss, mountain ash and dark yew trees. Gradually, as we ascend, the walls of the rock so close in upon us as to set one wondering what titanic power it was that could thus hew a way through these seemingly everlasting hills—until we remember the simple geological explanation that this is only the bed of an underground river, of which the roof has fallen in. These mountain waters, charged with carbonic acid gas, dissolved at last their limestone prison, and so won access to the light again.

We rest awhile on the sunny green lawns, bright with masses of pink campion, that stretch invitingly between the rock wall and the road. Before and above us the cliff rises sheer, ivied like the ruins of a medieval castle, columned as the nave of a Gothic cathedral, and fitted at its topmost height, with giant organ pipes, upon which the mountain winds play all the music of the spheres. Immediately before us, between zig-zag ledges the bare walls are draped in festoons of foliage that descend almost to the road. Down the gorge comes, upon the breeze, the fluting of a secret bird; far away is heard the note of the cuckoo; on our left among the summer grasses and wayside flowers of May, flutters a white butterfly, orange tipped, whose wings of diaphanous beauty are in exquisite contrast with the stern and impressive grandeur of the gorge.

But it is time to go to the caves, for the caves of Cheddar, whether you feel drawn to them or not, should be seen; since no such sights in the world—not even the grotto at Han, nor the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky—are more notable, in their sort, than these of the Mendips. And yet, and yet! What is the matter? Well, the matter is that the grottos of Cheddar have, in a sort, been vulgarized, not within, but without, by emulation between rival owners. On the right hand an aggressive notice assures you that Dobbs is the man, while on the left a placard, not less pushful—and we hope, equally veracious—asserts with vehemence the claims of Nobbs; until, between them, one is inclined to murmur with Mercutio, "A plague o' both your houses," and to leave the caves of Cheddar unexplored, until Nobbs and Dobbs shall be agreed upon more than this one common point—that all comers do pay a shilling for admission.

To refrain for such reasons, would, however, be a mistake. Do, rather, as we did. Pay your shilling to Nobbs or to Dobbs, or to both, and line up with the 20 others, at the mouth of the cave. In due course, when the light-producing dynamos shall have been set to work, passage will be opened to you, and, preceded by a demobilized soldier carrying a tin trumpet, to cries of "The Brigade will now advance!"—you will follow, with due docility, an explanatory guide into the earth, and will be rewarded with some extraordinary glimpses of what for some millions of years past, nature had been fashioning within her secret workshops. How many of these Aladdin caves have already been opened up: how many more, and how much grander ones remain yet to be discovered within the deeps of these thousand hills, I know not; but you will be taken down dripping corridors, into grotto after grotto, each of which, by the mere pressing of a button, shall be transformed into a Swiss village, a Niagara Falls, a Hindu temple shot through with light and color and enticing the imagination on, and ever on, toward farther and more fantastic wonders yet to be revealed: whereupon, emerging again into the light of day, you will be bound to conclude, as we were, that despite the regrettable rivalry and clash of claim between Nobbs and Dobbs, the stalagmites and stalactites of Cheddar caves do, nevertheless, great credit to their discoverers, and should on no account be ignored by superior persons.

PACKERS SAID TO CONTROL MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Investigation of the city Department of Food and Markets has now proceeded beyond the revelation of local and petty graft in assignment of market stalls and reached the charge that the Chicago packers control the public markets, which are now under the jurisdiction of Edwin J. O'Malley.

Mayor John F. Hylan more than once has denied that the packers have controlled the markets during his term. His refusal to dismiss Mr. O'Malley, as requested by Elon R. Brown, their attorney, is accepted by the Meyer committee as placing the Mayor in the position of indorsing the department's conduct.

Before David Hirschfield, commissioner of accounts, Raymond Smith, formerly an examiner before the Federal Trade Commission, has charged that the market stand holders are merely dummies for the Chicago packers, that there is a combination in the markets to keep prices up, and that anyone who obtains a stand or a permit and cuts prices, does not remain long in the market business.

The committee charges the Mayor with knowing, a year ago, that there were discrepancies in the sales of army food stuffs conducted by the department. This situation, which involves the Mayor's summary dismissal of Dr. Jonathan Day, former commissioner of public markets, after the latter had revealed an alleged plan of Mr. O'Malley to divide profits on these sales with Mr. Day and a deputy commissioner, is expected to be considered by the committee at once.

CONSTITUTION WILL END JUDICIAL DELAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Clarence A. Davis, the Attorney-General, has raised the point in several cases, wherein laws passed by the last Legislature have been suspended in their operation by injunctions issued by inferior courts, that only in supreme court can the constitutionality of a law be tested. This method of avoiding the effects of enactments of the Legislature has grown in favor with persons financially or otherwise affected by new laws, and by its employment they have been able to keep them from going into effect for several years.

The new Nebraska constitution may put an end to this sort of government by injunction. Mr. Davis says that the new constitution provides that all cases involving the constitutionality of a law must be submitted to the supreme court, and that five members must vote in the negative before a legal enactment is declared void.

FISH RECEIPTS DROP

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Statistics show a decline in the volume of fish catches received at the South Boston fish pier, the total thus far this year recording the arrival of 78,674,710 pounds of fresh fish as against 87,867,000 pounds for the same period of last ye—

LABOR BODY ASKS DISARMAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ROCHESTER, New York—The State Federation of Labor went on record here on Saturday as supporting disarmament and called for a state program for more and better schools, better teachers and more pay.

O. A. Badcock of Watertown opposed the resolution demanding "wholesome beer and light wines," but opposition was quickly smothered and the federation once more went on record as wet. The delegates also voted for the freedom of Ireland.

The disarmament resolution read:

"Whereas, Nearly all the foreign nations securing loans from the United States for the purposes of carrying on the war are now using either the principal of the loans or the defaulted interest thereon for maintenance, establishment and expansion of large armies and navies, therefore preventing the disarmament of the nations:

"Whereas, This craze for military and naval supremacy is the largest individual burden in taxes which the workers in all nations have to carry;

"Therefore, Be it resolved: That we request the members of Congress and the United States senators from New York to urge upon Congress an immediate demand for repayment of the principal and the defaulted interest of these war-time obligations and to have the United States Government file a vigorous protest against the use of the money due the United States and the interest thereon for military or naval expansion, or the upkeep of the war-time institutions; and be it further resolved:

"That we urge upon the congressmen and the senators to request a conference of the nations to take up the problem of disarmament at an early date."

The Education Committee demanded free school books for all school children; legislation to compel state and local authorities to provide medical, optical and surgical treatment for all school children; lunches for all children at school at nominal cost; more free scholarships; state and city supported vacation camps for children under 20 years; regulation of private business schools or colleges and "alleged trade schools."

MANY VAGRANTS IN CALIFORNIAN CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—A large number of vagrants are passing through Santa Barbara at present, but in over 150 vagrants booked at the police station during the past month, not one was a habitual vagrant, each man had a trade to which he could turn if a job came to him, the vain search for which was the cause of his drifting so from town to town. The police reports show that 90 out of 100 of these men are from Californian towns and cities, that 95 out of every 100 are under the age of 25, and that about all of them are completely "broke."

The police department here is preparing for a larger influx of "vagrants" than ever, from all over the country, during the coming autumn and winter, a greater number than California has ever known before. In this influx a serious problem confronts this city, and the city is trying its best to meet it. The men are riding on freight trains, as well as tramping.

CRICKET

Why Australia Beat England

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—If those competent to judge were asked whether the Australian team of cricketers, under Warwick Armstrong, was comparable, individually and collectively, with the most successful combination that has previously toured England, the majority would reply in the negative. And I would agree. Yet in many respects Australia has never sent abroad an army of cricketers better equipped to do battle with the flower of England than that which has all but completed its campaign. It is true that there is with Armstrong, one of the most remarkable captains the game has ever known, no such wonderful batsman as Victor Trumper; we are disposed to say that there will never be another such bowling genius as Spofforth. We doubt whether we shall see a second Blackham, probably the greatest wicket keeper of all the ages; and all those who remember days long gone would extol the virtues of Murdoch, Trumble, Noble, Darling, Turner, Ferris, Duff, and other mighty men of the Commonwealth whose deeds are writ large in the pages of international sport. But indubitably there is about Armstrong and his fellows a something which the most powerful side the English selectors were able to build did not have. Man for man, if you except Bardsley, a prince among left handers, MacCartney and Armstrong, it could not be held that they are better cricketers than England's best, yet, taken as a whole, these Australians are wonderful. This they have unquestionably proved.

And the secret of it? It is to be found in their oneness of purpose; the possession of a temperament that begets confidence, a supreme indifference to possible happenings, a keenness that refuses to be blunted. Not one of the English counties came within memorable distance of beating them; in the test matches they were supreme; only when the Australians had made sure of the rubber did England make a fight of it. And in her most propitious moments she did not convince us entirely of our supremacy. It was most unfortunate—though surely we should be loth to complain—that in a phenomenally English summer the last of the tests, that at Kennington Oval, the home of Surrey, should have been interfered with by rain, and the chance of English cricket being vindicated was denied.

One is not forgetful of the immense power there is in the cricket of the mother country, but it may be doubted whether her young men of today are so richly endowed with gifts for rising superior to the conditions inseparable from international games as are those of Australia. Certainly, England has cut an inglorious figure; and it had become all too late before she was able to field a side in which one could have something like abundant faith. But her troubles have happily produced a great captain in Lionel Tennyson, grandson of Lord Tennyson. He of all men can play the rôle of captain. Courageous, big-hearted, inspiring is Tennyson, though not such a cricketer as F. S. Jackson or Maclaren, for instance. Tennyson is a fighter. He is intended to lead men; leadership with him comes naturally; it is his forte.

And captaincy has had as much, if not more, to do with the success of the Australian tour as any other factor. The brilliance of Warren Bardsley, the pertinacy and phlegm of MacCartney; the fast, tear-away bowling of Gregory; the consistently effective attack of McDonald, who by the way has decided to identify himself with Lancashire league cricket—these men by themselves have not riddled holes in the representative cricket of England. The man who has made the Australian side supreme is Warwick Armstrong, for this man, who judged by appearance is impossibly huge, has revealed a capacity for dissecting each and every one of his opponents so that to him they were as open books. Imperturbable always, masterful in his quiet way, he has proved himself to be a born general. Cricket with Armstrong is war; and war must be won, not by sheer, blatant power, but by the power to grasp quickly each and every situation.

England has been tremendously interested in the cricket of Armstrong and his men. The Australians won the rubber because of their superior fighting qualities. And they also did this—they made the English cricket season one of the best and most successful ever enjoyed.

NAMING OF WOMEN IS URGED BY LEAGUE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Resolutions urging President Harding to appoint a woman to the United States delegation at the international disarmament conference, and asking the representatives of the United States to "strive to establish a permanent international court representative of peoples as well as governments," were adopted by a meeting held on Boston Common by the Women's Trade Union League. The resolutions were presented and adopted following an address on the "next war" by Will Irwin, author and war correspondent, who pictured the wholesale destruction that war would bring with the vast increase in the power of destructive weapons. The resolution, declaring another war would endanger civilization, asked that the international court be constituted "for the settlement of international disputes and the elimination of economic imperialism, which is the primary cause of the conflict of nations; for the codifying of international law, and for the promotion of cooperative action that matters of mutual dependents may be dealt with scientifically for the good of all mankind."

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HAWTHORNE MEMORIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH CASCO, Maine—The work of repairing the boyhood home of Nathaniel Hawthorne, recently taken over by the Hawthorne Community Association, has started. The roof is being rebuilt, and various changes in the interior are being made. Plans are being formed to place a bronze tablet on the face of a native boulder on the lawn in front of the building memorializing the author.

HONOLULU LIQUOR AGENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii — A federal prohibition agent is to be appointed here shortly to take complete charge of the enforcement of the prohibition law. For months this work has been in charge of the federal income tax expert, who has been dividing his time between the enforcement of the Volstead law and the adjustment of income taxes.

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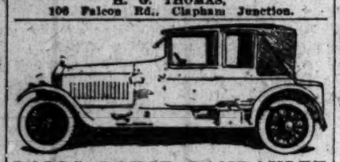

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

THE IRISH SCHOOL OF ACTING

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Abbey Theater reopened in August for a fortnight (including Horse Show Week) with a triple bill. For the first week some old favorites of the theater's repertory were given, "The Rising of the Moon" by Lady Gregory, "Meadowsweet" by Seumus O'Kelly, and "The Shewing-up of Blanco Posnet" by Bernard Shaw. For the second week, a double bill of "John Bull's Other Island" by Bernard Shaw, and Lady Gregory's fanciful and quaint mixing of dialect and song entitled "Aristotle's Bellows."

Some of the company collected to play those pieces will leave Ireland on the conclusion of the engagement to rejoin "The White-Headed Boy" companies to tour the provinces and America. And their departure from the Abbey will, it is said, leave that theater with doors closed to the public till such time as the newly formed School of Acting produces sufficient talent to replace those flown across the water. A least, so say the Abbey management.

But Abbeyites who have been thronging the little theater for the fortnight do not see why, now that the Abbey has reopened, it cannot be carried on without a break for the rest of the season. They imagine that with an effort a company of excellent players brought up on the traditions of the Irish School of Acting, could easily be inducted into the theater right away. For instance, one of the finest actresses of the entire movement is available—Maire ni Shuilsaigh—who was a "star" of the first grade when the Abbey came into being, and whose ripened talent has been seen at Edward Martyn's Irish Theater, Hardwick Street, Dublin, from time to time.

Such critics as A. B. Walkley of The Times of London, and John Masefield, the poet and dramatist—to name but two—were impressed by this actress' charm of voice music and arresting appeal as an artist of distinct and rare talent in poetic plays by Yeats, "AE" (George Russell), James H. Cousins and others; and in modern plays by Seumus O'Kelly, Synge and John McDonagh.

Emma Vernon (née Vera Esposito, daughter of the composer and pianist) is another early player whose services could probably be secured and whose artistic characterizations of Mary Doul in "The Well of the Saints" and Mrs. Grogan in "The Building Fund," are pleasant memories with all who had the good fortune to see them. But no effort, as far as can be seen, has been made to get either of these fine artists to rejoin the company.

There have been crises in this theater before and all have been quickly tided over. And why not this one? After all it is only four or five of the important members of the company who played so admirably last season that are flitting to foreign parts. They are F. J. McCormick, one of the finest and most versatile of all Abbey players; Peter Nolan of the soft voice; Maureen Delany, a born comedy actress; and Gertrude Murphy, a young player of genuine artistic temperament and great promise. These are the "wild geese" of note that really matter of those no longer available for the coming season. When St. John Irvine was manager of the Abbey the entire company left in a body, and yet the new company made good almost at once. So why not again?

The Irish people are born actors. If, therefore, a company were collected even at random, it would probably soon make good. The directors should know this from past experience. Probably the Abbey is the only theater in the world that elects to shut its doors to patrons anxious and ready to fill the house to overflowing.

Wonderful indeed is the group of players turned out in Ireland since the Brothers Fay, some 20 years ago, evolved a company of natural actors out of a little handful of amateurs who at last found a home in the Abbey through the generosity of Miss A. E. F. Horniman. Among those who owe their success to the clever voice-training of Frank Fay, and the expert stage knowledge of his brother, Will Fay—a comedian of ripe and rare attainment—are Dudley Digges, who is now popular with New York playgoers; Sara Allgood, Maige O'Neill, Emma Vernon, Una O'Connor, Eileen O'Doherty, Maire ni Shuilbilaigh, J. M. Kerrigan and Arthur Sinclair.

Despite the individual ability of many of the Abbey actors it is to the perfection of their team work that they owe their enviable position as players with a collective style. The other day when Sara Algood was asked, "How did they learn to play together so well?" she replied, "They did it by working together well." And therein lies the whole secret of the high standing of Irish acting on the present-day stage.

PASADENA PLAYHOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, California—Of special interest to drama students was the recent revival of "The Knight of the Burning Pestle" by members of the summer art colony, conducted by the Pasadena Community Playhouse Association. But the general public also found the Beaumont and Fletcher comedy engaging, by reason of its human situations. The play is generally regarded as a burlesque on the Shakespearean method of playwriting; and the fact that it was the work of two of his contemporaries makes it all the more interesting. How fundamental was the Elizabethan's view of humor is shown in the thrusts at the vault scene of "Romeo and Juliet." The antics of Dogberry are neatly satirized, and the dumping of a bucket of suds over an innocent bystander reveals the fact that slapstick comedy of the films is really of venerable origin. From this standpoint it is educational to see these old plays put on from time to time, in the Pasadena Playhouse. The summer art colony, which is gradually evolving into a school of the theater, makes its productions in an artistic manner. The various phases of the presentation are handled by the different classes, so that production really becomes laboratory work. Frayne Williams directed the play. Recognizing what the Pasadena Association is doing to improve public amusement standards, the University of California has made the summer art colony a branch of its extension division. University credits were granted to all students qualifying, this year for the first time. The enrollment numbered 60.

"THE TRIUMPH OF X" IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"The Triumph of X," by Carlos Wupperman, presented by Lee Schubert and Jessie Bonstelle, at the Comedy Theater, New York City, evening of August 24, 1921. The players:

Phillis	Helen Menken
Ralph Armstrong	Robert Keith
Jenny	Mrs. Jacques Martin
Robert Knowles	Frank Morgan
William Taylor	Frederic Burt
Maid	Ingrid Dillon
Paul	Frank J. Kirke
Mrs. Armstrong	Mrs. Herbert Gresham
Colonel Prout	Ben Hendricks
Marjorie Prout	Alma Moeller
Christine	Margaret Knight
A Man	Harry D. Southard

NEW YORK, New York—Mr. Wupperman asks a question vital to the happiness of mankind. Is there no power greater than man's belief in heredity and environment? There must be, he thinks, and with commendable courage he sets out to prove that this unknown quantity is human affection. In this he goes as far as the average man toward grasping the idea of an omnipotent power in whose kindly hands human beliefs are nothing. A theater review is not the place to go farther, but it may be said that as long as men stop where Mr. Wupperman stopped, the X will still be unknown, for human affection is merely the shadow of the substance which he sought.

Phillis, played by Helen Menken with outpourings of unsuspected power, does not know that Robert Knowles is not her father until after she has become engaged to Ralph Armstrong. At a dinner party Armstrong, angered by what he regards is her susceptibility to inherited instincts, blurts out that her real father was a drunkard. Now she realizes that it is Knowles for whom she has always cared, and to save him from what she thinks is the disgrace of her parentage she leaves him. In his search for her, Knowles deliberately pulls himself down from the professional pedestal which he has occupied with so much respect. His idea is to fit, or rather unfit himself to meet Phillis on her level. But he has forgotten his earlier assurances that the power of X will overcome heredity. She comes back to him just in time. The protected now becomes protector.

Now the average reviewer may find this play unconvincing. If he doesn't know why, it will be because he hasn't gone further toward X than Mr. Wupperman went. But to us the play has the power inherent in every sincere effort toward understanding. As such it deserves thoughtful consideration. Merely as an entertainment it deserves wide interests, for it is played with much skill. Miss Menken may overdo a scene or two, but in her scenes with Knowles, particularly the climax to the second act, when she reproaches him for hiding the facts from her all these years, she is superb. Mr. Morgan's Knowles is generally excellent, except for his sing-song intonation. The rest are adequate, Mrs. Martin charming us all, like the old friend she is.

It is clear that Miss Bonstelle considered this piece to be something more than a good play. She probably concluded that helping people to know that there was something more powerful than heredity and environment, even though that something were not the true X, would be better than letting them go on frequently seeing plays in which hope has no part. For this, and for the generally fine production and wise stage direction, she and W. H. Gilmore, who assisted in this direction, are to be commended.

POIZAT'S "CIRCE" AT COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France — Even during the summer months when other theaters in Paris are closed or are carrying on with some old revived play the tradition of the Comédie-Française compels it to produce new pieces. During the vacation a classic comedy called "Circé" by Alfred Poizat has been staged. It may be that the play cannot be regarded as among the triumphs of the Maison de Molière but it is nevertheless entirely worthy of the playhouse.

Mr. Poizat, the author, has confined his literary labors to the rather too well reaped fields of classic legend. He has written an "Electre," an "Atalante," and a "Sophonisbe," besides a humorous "Cyclope." His latest piece is written in an amiable style. There is nothing specially dramatic, nothing violent, nothing extreme. The story is told dexterously and almost daintily. It is certainly not displeasing, and is eminently calculated to furnish an agreeable evening's entertainment.

The original story of Circe is well known. The daughter of Helios, distinguished for her magic arts, dwelt in an island on which Ulysses was cast. The companions of Ulysses, tasting of the cup which Circe offered them, were changed into swine with the exception of one of them who brought the news to Ulysses. Ulysses, fortified by a root which he received from Hermes, drank the magic cup with impunity and compelled Circe to restore his companions to their human shape. Such is the starting point for Mr. Poizat. He begins his stage narrative before the rose-colored palace of Circe in a flowery landscape near the sea. There is a group of satyrs more agreeably depicted than is usual, gamboling before the palace; and their gayety, frank and harmless enough, gives the keynote to the whole piece.

When Ulysses learns of the change that has overtaken his seamen he sets out for the palace of Circe. Mr. Poizat gives him no drug as does Homer. Ulysses at the Comédie-Française is without the aid of Hermes. He has simply his courage and his qualities.

Dominated by Ulysses, Circe is compelled to release the seamen. Alas! when they become men in outward form they complain bitterly, they long for the well-nourished domesticity. Ulysses, discouraged, feels obliged to leave them, and sets off again to sea.

All this offers the occasion for some charming tableaux and some admirable poetry. Albert Lambert made a fine Ulysses, and Colonna Romano was well cast in the rôle of Circe. Particularly to be commended is Mlle. Berthe Bovy who played the part of a child of the woods with vivacity.

As a literary production the piece of Mr. Poizat is full of satiric allusions and ironic philosophy. It is expressed in adroit verses, in a flexible and admirable French. The reputation of the author in this genre of work, which is more common and makes more appeal in France than in any other country, is enhanced.

"DISRAELI" FILMED WITH GEORGE ARLISS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—When a novel is transposed to the stage, or a play is filmed, most of us begin almost at once to judge whether the original has been distorted to make it fit the new medium. That may be an important consideration, but it is not so important as the question whether the transposed work in its new habiliments is a good work in itself.

Strict adherence to the original bespeaks a loyalty that has nothing to do with making good entertainment. The stage, we think, has the right to rearrange the episodes of a book to make them conform more closely with dramatic requirements. It has the right, while retaining the substance of the book, to introduce new incidents or even additional characters.

With the films this is also true, and in greater degree. The film medium by now is recognized as expressing a scope wider than that of the stage, except for the human voice and the usually inhuman accompaniment of off-stage noise. And no director deserves adverse criticism for adding to a play the full sweep of the film.

And yet in the case of "Disraeli," Henry Kolker has denied himself this freedom. Whether he or George Arliss is responsible for this restriction, the film version of Louis N. Parker's play follows copy with disappointing fidelity. We have always wondered just how Viscount Deeford foiled the rascals in Cairo. The film might have satisfied this desire. What dramatic incidents might have been conjured up by Mr. Kolker's wand as thrilling antecedents for that cryptic telegram to the Prime Minister, concerning the ripeness of certain celery. But the film shows us Deeford being sent upon his mission to buy the Egyptian ditch and Disraeli receiving the message of success. The hiatus remains. We must now await some new dramatic medium to satisfy our curiosity, or some director more daring than Mr. Kolker.

But it may have been Mr. Arliss who insisted upon cutting the film cloth to the stage pattern. The restriction has the effect of focusing the camera, the eye of all of us, upon the Arliss Disraeli. And the eye likes to rest there, for in that characterization we find as much to think about as to see.

Sardonic, suave, unflinching and always victorious, Disraeli here loses only his voice. To some this is a loss not to be alleviated by any of the film's other talents of expression. There are times when just an Arliss whisper would lift one forward in one's seat. But there is enough in his facial expression, gesture, pose, gait, to keep one busy thinking out the action along with him. Mr. Arliss is far more successful here than he was in his first screen work, "The Devil." That was a vehicle unworthy of his high talent. Here we see a section of British history spread out before us, dominated by a single man; and we see that man's homely qualities as well as his statesmanship.

The cast supporting Mr. Arliss is above par. Louise Huff makes Clarissa an entrancing girl, and the character is vivified with a hundred niceties of expression. Mrs. Arliss finds Lady Beaconsfield a congenial rôle, and the rest include such capable players as Reginald Denny, Margaret Dale, Edward J. Ratcliffe, Frank Losee and Noel Tearle.

The Humphrey Bishop "revusical" company, which has come to Australia on a world tour, is showing in the Palace Theater, Sydney. One of the stars of the company is Miss Cleo de Vezy, who is an accomplished singer and actress, and adds to her accomplishments an excellent knowledge of French, Russian, Polish, German, Rumanian, Italian and a little Japanese.

BEN GREET

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Happening to pass through the picturesque little watering-place of Tunbridge Wells the other day, the writer was attracted by a poster which advertised the presence of Ben Greet and his Shakespearean Company at the local theater. Ben Greet's work has led him into many strange places. He has produced pageants and plays in tiny English hamlets, and he has voyaged to the western continent, playing now in the principal theater of a capital city, now in some humble hall of an obscure township behind the back of beyond. His tours in the United States are still remembered, not only for the number of adorable performances which he and his company gave, but for help he rendered in its early days to the promoters of the Drama League of America.

Most modest of men, it is Greet's delight to tell over to one the names of those actors and stage producers, many of them now world-famous, who under his banner made their first acquaintance with the craft of the theater—producers like Granville Barker, players like Sybil Thorndike. Without ever seeking after the brilliance or originality of the more spectacular managers, Ben Greet has always been content to base his claim to attention on the sheer honesty and sincerity of his production.

At Tunbridge Wells, for instance, the present writer saw his "As You Like It." Not a showy performance in any sense of the word—the scenery of the simplest and quite in the old tradition, the acting not more than of an all-round competence. One felt that Greet himself would have been pleased not so much, perhaps, by the deserved applause which greeted his appearance in the part of the melancholy Jacques, as by the story told afterward of the little street urchin who had presented himself to the box office manager with a penny less than the necessary fee of admission but had been so tearfully persistent that even that hard-hearted guardian of fairyland had been constrained to pass him four farthings "under cost!"

There is, indeed, no audience which so delights Ben Greet as does a gathering of children. And for the last three or four years he has tasted this delight to the full. For he has been one of the brave pioneers who, with the concurrence of the London County Council, have been instrumental in bringing the acted plays of Shakespeare almost to the very homes of the elementary school children of London. The idea started with some special matinées given at the Old Vic, for children south of the Thames. So great was the success of this experiment that the education committee of the London County Council decided to enlarge the scope of the enterprise, and afford the same facilities for all the children under their charge. Ben Greet and his company were engaged to tour the suburban theater and music halls of London, and so, sometimes in the morning, sometimes in the afternoon, and sometimes in the early evening, Shakespeare performances began to be given to audiences exclusively composed of children, and this all in school time and reckoned as part of the normal curriculum of a free popular education.

Often Ben Greet asserted that such audiences of children are the best in the world. For children go to see Shakespeare, not to criticize this or that detail of production or acting. Not that they are not critical. No player can afford to slack before a thousand or more eager young people who, if once their attention wanders, have no scruple in showing that they are bored. But their attention is not to be held by supersubtleties. They respond only to the spirit of the thing, and once that response is made, they offer all the strength of their young imagination to the service of the play and its appreciation. Of such, one might almost say, of such is the kingdom of Shakespeare.

Ben Greet, as will readily be imagined, has little in common with those producers for whom perfect conditions of work are a necessity. He has been ready to turn his hand to all forms of production, whether in theaters or in the open air. The other day he was giving an outdoor performance of "As You Like It" at Knowle, the residence of Lord Sackville. For the early scenes a fine old stone terrace in the garden formed an obviously suitable background. But that would not have done at all for the forest of Arden. Greet, however, was quick to see that by moving the seats of the audience a few yards away, and by turning them so as to face in an opposite direction, a lovely vista of trees and foliage would be in view. So this was done, reversing the well-known practice of the revolving stage to one of the revolving auditorium!

The distinction of Ben Greet as a producer is not, then, that he demands the best conditions, but that he makes the best of those he has. This necessarily implies, sometimes, a lack of polish which could not find favor with those for whom perfection of surface is all. It is a method, however, which often seems to bring one into a more intimate contact with the thought of Shakespeare than that which a more sophisticated type of production can achieve. That simple integrity of aim is Greet's justification, and the secret of his splendid contribution to modern Shakespearean production.

Another Gilbert and Sullivan season in London is soon to be an accomplished fact. Mr. Rupert d'Oyley Carte is directing the season, which is to extend from October until January, at the Prince's Theater. The opening attraction is to be "The Gondoliers." Performances of several of the earlier operas—notably "The Pirates of Penzance" and "Princess Ida"—are also contemplated, as well as of "Ruddigore," which has not been seen in London since 1887. "The Mikado" is to be offered in December. Each piece put up during the revival is to be completely redressed, Mr. Herbert Norris having been commissioned to design new costumes.

WATSON BARRATT'S STAGE SETTINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In the few years that have passed since artists of recognized standing invaded the American theater and established significant standards of scenic art, a few artists have distinguished themselves for outstanding characteristics in their work. Some there are whose work is in the main architectural; others' predominating trait is grotesque symbolism, and still others have brought grace and delicacy of style and even a detailed resemblance to the personality of the characters of the play in their settings.

The field of expression in color is perhaps the most contested, for almost every scenic artist of first rank has at one time or another achieved effects noteworthy for their use of color, but any consideration of the effective use of color on the stage should include the work of Watson Barratt, for he claims color as his chief medium of expression.

Whether the setting is a modern one, as in "March Hares," romantic as in "The Last Waltz," or fanciful as in the Winter Garden and Century Roof shows, Watson Barratt's settings depend largely on color effects.

"I have been doing stage settings only four years," Mr. Barratt told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who was discussing his work with him. "But the beginnings of them go back much further than that. My work as an illustrator really led up to them, and it seems to me the best sort of training. I studied with Howard Pyle—was a member of his group of painters down in Wilmington for some time. I also studied with Robert Henri, William Chase, and Edward Penfield, all men who gave me sound training in composition. Stage settings are much like the illustrative work—one only has to provide for the characters' moving around.

"The idea of the artist in the theater conjures up—or at least I presume it does—a picture of a man painstakingly working out sketches or models for his settings. For the men in the art theaters that may be correct, but many of us work under conditions quite unlike that. A picture of us in the midst of a scenic studio directing carpenters, painters and upholsterers would be much more correct. The revue type of entertainment demands many settings and frequently demands them in a hurry, so naturally the man who designs them must work fast. Because the main part of my work is done when I have settled on the color scheme, I am enabled to start actual work of construction from the simplest sketches, leaving detail work to my assistants and draftsmen.

"I try to tell my stories in color so far as possible. 'The Last Waltz' was tremendously interesting of course, because it lent itself to such striking colors, and all revues are interesting because they give so many opportunities for fanciful treatment. The biggest difficulty with revues lies in the fact that they are not written, they are built in rehearsal, and while the show is still in process of formation, I must be at work on my settings.

"I like most, of course, such scenes as the Pirate number in the current Century Roof offering. For such a scene as that I am limited only by the size of the stage and my own imagination, for all the directions I was given were—'This show is going to have a song about pirates'. No 'script to follow, and an idea that lent itself to decorative treatment!"

Perhaps the designer like Watson Barratt who is responsible for a large volume of work in the course of a season is not seen at his best, but at least he is given every opportunity to develop variety in his work. Sometimes he designs and supervises the excution of sets for an entire revue in six days. It is not unusual for a man to rush into his studio and demand 14 murals for some theaters within three days; another may want some touring sets made over night, and the owner of a motion-picture theater is apt as not to drop in during the day and want permanent scenic investiture for his stage within a few hours. In the midst of this chaos, which somehow under his direction resolves itself into accomplishment, he proceeds to design settings for new shows for New York and old shows for the road, to decorate a dozen new theaters for the Shuberts, let contracts, select materials, listen to ideas from actors, propose improvements in revues and ruminate on new stage effects.

The recent London success of "The Boy" and "Who's Hooper?" (founded respectively on "The Magistrate" and "Dandy Dick") has had the natural effect of causing another of Sir Arthur Pinero's earlier farces to be provided with "incidental" songs and dances. This is "The Schoolmistress," which was produced 35 years ago as a comedy at the old Court Theater. The cast of the original production included the inimitable Mrs. John Wood, John Clayton, Albert Chevalier and Fred Kerr. Donald Calthrop, who is preparing the new libretto, is a son of John Clayton, the "Admiral Rankling" in the original production.

FOR A MUNICIPAL STOCK THEATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Municipally endowed theatrical stock companies in every large community in the country are the ideal toward which Miss Jessie Bonstelle, theatrical manager, producer and actress, is working. Not only would such stock companies provide high class entertainment at low cost but they would serve as a national training school for young actors, Miss Bonstelle believes.

"It is my hope to see community companies made possible and maintained in some such fashion as the Carnegie libraries are operated," Miss Bonstelle said. "Let some wealthy man or group of wealthy men provide a sum for the erection of a theater home for these companies and for a permanent endowment fund. Let this sum be matched by public gift either from the municipality itself or from private subscription. Once such a fund is subscribed the entire community will feel the personal interest which it has in the enterprise.

"Such a theater might take the form of a war memorial. It might include not only a theater, but a gymnasium, a bowling alley, a swimming pool, a motion picture theater and a properly supervised dance hall. Let it be a playground for the entire family.

"Then let there be formed the municipal stock company, a resident company if possible. Personally I do not favor the traveling star idea that has been suggested. I do not believe a star with his or her strongly developed personalities would find it possible to play a season of perhaps 25 weeks, meeting a new company every week or two. I have tried this plan personally and find it difficult to make the changes that are necessary to fit into two companies, the members of both of which I know personally and with whom I have worked repeatedly.

"The stock company is needed as a school for the younger actors and actresses. Unfortunately the theatrical managers of today have fallen deep into the type habit. A young player has unusual charm and personality. Immediately this young person is thrust into a play where this personality creates a type. This actor or actress has had no opportunity to study the technique of the stage. He or she learns nothing of stage direction, management, the use of lights and effects, and cannot visualize the picture for which the play calls.

"I would establish as an adjunct to the municipal stock company a training school, which one could enter only if able to pass established examinations. In this school there would be a thorough training not only in acting but in the things which the stars of today lack through no fault of their own.

"Those who play stock have the opportunity to appear in the widest possible range of characters. They do not play themselves out in a few seasons. Unless there is some training school for the new generation we shall have not actors in the future, but marionettes. There is neither intelligence nor inspiration to be gained from playing a single type of character."

It is Miss Bonstelle's idea to have ultimately two sets of leading people in stock companies. One would be in rehearsal while the other was in production. One group might be chosen with a view of presenting lighter plays, including the better class musical comedies. The other would be cast in more serious productions.

"Managers are compelled to pay such large salaries for the few recognized stars of the stage today that theatrical prices have gone beyond the reach of many," said Miss Bonstelle. "So accustomed have the managers become to this practice that they do not realize that there is at their disposal a wealth of untried but fertile material."

The success of "Little Women," which was produced by an unknown company, with two possible exceptions, was cited to prove the contention that known stars are not necessary to successfully stage plays. Miss Bonstelle admitted that the profits of stock companies are so small that until now they have failed to attract the average manager, who, knowing this fact, has not as a rule given stock productions even passing consideration. With a properly supervised municipal stock company I hope we should soon be able to raise the standard of our plays until we should have no more of the unwholesome farces that have become common in recent years and which have nothing to commend them to anyone," Miss Bonstelle said.

One of the Bonstelle companies has played in Buffalo each summer for the past 16 years. The other is now well established in Detroit, where a second company may be added next summer. Miss Bonstelle hopes eventually to place a similar company in or near New York, but in addition to the active direction of her two companies, with which she plays on alternate weeks, is planning metropolitan presentations of three plays this season, and is interested in various other enterprises. Until relieved of some of her many interests she does not expect to be able to launch her New York City enterprise.

THEATRICAL NOTES

When Henry W. Savage presents his revival of "The Merry Widow" at the Knickerbocker Theater on Labor Day, Lydia Lipkowska will sing the title rôle. She has sung with the Metropolitan and Chicago Opera companies. This is said to be her first experience in light opera.

That the Australians will flock to see operetta of good quality has been conclusively shown by the success of "The Maid of the Mountains," which has completed its Melbourne season in its twenty-third week and its one hundred and eighty-eighth performance. At the conclusion of the last act the enthusiasm was so marked that the curtain had to be raised 18 times. The nearest previous approach to this success was the 16 weeks of "Florodora." Music, acting and scenery in "The Maid of the Mountains" were all excellent. Miss Gladys Moncrieff, the popular Australian actress and singer, whose work as the Maid was a fine study, is now playing "Katinka" in a short season. Her work has improved since she first became popular in the same play in 1918.

Stuart Walker's latest one-act play, "Sir Davy Wears a Crown," is to be produced by the dramatic society of Washington Square College of New York University under supervision of Randolph Somerville, instructor of dramatic art. The piece will be put on in the fall with Harold Brighouse's "Converts," seen in England but not here. The Walker play is a sequel to his "Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil."

After a decade of silence as a dramatist, William Gillette has completed a new play for production this season.

At the St. James Theater, Boston, Massachusetts, a stock company has opened a season's engagement with William C. Masson as stage director. The players include Walter Gilbert, Mark Kent, Aubrey Bosworth, Harold Chase, Ralph M. Remley, Frank Charlton, Misses Leona Powers, Florence Roberts, Viola Roach and Helen Milholland.

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

HOLLIS POP. MAT. TOM'W BEST SEATS $2 EVES. at 8:15 MATS. WED., SAT. and LABOR DAY
JOHN GOLDEN Presents GRACE HALE LaRUE AND HAMILTON IN Dear Me
A COMEDY WITH SONGS
Staged Under Direction of WINCHELL SMITH
Original Republic Theatre N. Y. Cast

SHUBERT-WILBUR Phone Beach 4320 Eves. at 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
"In pep and jollity seldom equalled."—Boston Herald.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
The DUMBELLS in "BIFF! BING! BANG!"
Their Original Overseas Revue
The Musical Show—Different
PRICES: Eves. 50c to $2.50
Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 50c to $2

TREMONT THEATRE
NEXT MON., SEPT. 5, Seats Thurs.
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers Americas Prima Donna Comedienne MITZI in The Musical Romance Lady Billy

TREMONT THEATRE Eves. at 8:10 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:10
Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BEST SEATS $2
GEO. M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS
THE O'BRIEN GIRL
MARY'S SIS MUSICAL SISTER
By the Authors of "MARY"
WITH AN ALL STAR COHAN CO.

SELWYN FORMERLY PARK SQ. PHONE BEACH 195 Eves. 8:15 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15
Brock Pemberton presents
GILDA VARESI IN ENTER MADAME
with HENRY STEPHENSON
And Original N. Y. Cast and Production

NEW YORK

CASINO Best Seats $2.50 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JULIA SANDERSON in
A CARLTON PRODUCTION
"TANGERINE"
with JOHN HAZZARD & FRANK CRUMIT

FRAZEE West 42d St. Evenings, 8:20 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:20
"THE GAYEST COMEDY I EVER SAW."—Booth Tarkington
DULCY By Kaufman and Connelly, with LYNN FONTANNE

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS
Garrick 35th St., E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Mr. PIM Passes by
A Comedy by A. A. MILNE
LAST WEEK IN NEW YORK

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
"LILIOM"
With Joseph Schildkraut and Eva Le Gallienne
Seats 8 Weeks in Advance

KLAW THEATRE 45th St., W. of B'y. Bryant 6767. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
Francine Larrimore in RACHEL CROTHERS' New Play, "Nice People"

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, B'way at 43d St.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15
BARNEY BERNARD in Aaron Hoffman's New American Comedy
"TWO BLOCKS AWAY"

THE HOME FORUM

Mrs. Moulton's Letter of Introduction

Harriet Prescott Spofford writes of Louise Chandler Moulton's experiences during a trip to Europe, in "A Little Book of Friends":

"In 1876, Louise went to Europe. A few days in London allowed her to see the Queen open Parliament. She went then for a short stay in Paris, and to Rome.

". . . in the next year she was in London, having a wonderful season. At that time, she had taken but one letter of introduction; it was from Joaquin Miller to Lord Houghton. As it proved, she could not have had a more fortunate introduction. All London, or you might say all England, had been excited and stirred over Joaquin Miller not long before. He was the wild west, a new sensation in the hackneyed life. He had meant nothing of the sort. He had come to London, with his little paper-bound book of poems, simply to obtain recognition as a poet. Having to cross London one wet night, he had tucked his trousers into his boots, and when at the house to which he was invited,—his long golden curls falling on his shoulders,—he forgot to take the trousers out of hiding and no footman ventured to instruct him. He was as astonished as anyone when he discovered the fact, and then he brazened it out. He was taken to the Queen by Dean and Lady Augusta Stanley, who was a descendant of Robert Bruce; he visited Mr. Gladstone, at Hawarden; he was asked to visit King Humbert in Italy, and invited everywhere by people of importance.

"When Lord Houghton opened that letter of his, it is not impossible that he thought he was to have the woman of the wild and woolly west in hand. One can judge of his surprise, then, when he met this beautiful young woman, of exquisitely gracious manner, perfectly at ease, a thing of loveliness and charm. He made a breakfast for her and invited to it the leaders of letters and art, Browning, Doré, Swinburne, Jean Ingelow, George Eliot, and many others. Lord Houghton had introduced a gentleman wearing gray clothes, but in so low a voice that she failed to hear his name. After returning to the drawing-room the gentleman in gray came and sat beside her, and she said to him, 'I understand Mr. Browning is here. Will you kindly tell me which he is?' A little puzzled and amused, he called to some one near, 'Mrs. Moulton wants to know which of us is Browning.' And then with a gay motion he added, 'C'est moi!' They became warm friends, and he often came to her for advice and friendliness."

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The Battle Ground

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When trouble comes to the mortal he sets about with diligence to determine, if he does not already know, the cause of it. Is his business losing ground, then, he may think, it is because commerce is stagnant; is he sick and unable to carry on his work as he should, then some part of his body is disordered; is he tempted and unable to resist sin or the indulgence of wrong traits of disposition, then, so he believes, circumstances about him are at fault, or heredity is at work. Thus mortal man looks everywhere except at the right place for the cause of the disturbance. It is as though he stood with his back to a prairie fire, oblivious of its onrush, and attempted to escape the discomfiture of the glare on the sky by shielding his eyes and walking backward into the danger instead of turning aside into the way of escape from the fire itself, the cause of the discomfiture. Just so do mortals contemplate physical effects or ills in order to get free from them, and neglect the vital source of the whole trouble, the carnal mind. "Observe mind", Mrs. Eddy says, "instead of body, lest aught unfit for development enter thought. Think less of material conditions and more of spiritual." (Science and Health, p. 419.) The "way of escape" is Mind and spiritual idea, and men must hold to Mind expressed as the only substantial presence, nullifying the carnal mind and its untrue belief.

The issue is always in thought. For no one can see, hear or otherwise experience anything except it first be accepted in his thoughts, whether consciously or unconsciously. That is, the structure of everything that a man experiences is first set up in his own thinking, and the place to overcome any inharmony whatsoever is there and not in a person, thing, or place. This structure in mind is frequently set up instantaneously, of course, so that thought and action may seem to be coincident, as in the case of a so-called accident. But idea in divine Mind is all that can be spontaneous.

Mary Baker Eddy points out in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Mortal mind perpetuates its own thought. It constructs a machine, manages it, and then calls it material." (Page 399.) So mortal mind erects for its contemplation an enemy, a danger, a disease, all base counterfeits of the infinite, perfect idea in divine Mind, which alone has reality. Christ Jesus gave illustration of the fact that it is what is constructed and brought into action by thought that injures and that true thought delivers, when, surrounded by a mulitude of enemies in the temple, he dissolved this belief of mortal enemies and "hid himself, and went out of the temple, going through the midst of them." Mortal mind claimed to have constructed a cross and a crucifixion. But the master Metaphysician dismissed it with three days' work and showed man to be without death, and to be of substance that is indestructible. Mortal mind claimed to have built a man born blind and asserted that it controlled with great deficiency of action this building or "temple" that it had made. But Jesus repudiated any such untrue mental image, he used the Jewish method of showing utmost contempt by spitting upon dust or matter, and revealed the harmony that is true of the real man—perfect sight.

Mortal mind, or the human or carnal mind, attempts to ape divine Mind as cause and claims pretentiously that it has an emanation of itself which it continually molds to its liking, and which it calls the universe of matter with all its animate and inanimate forms. But eternal Mind alone is God or Principle, and there is no human mind which is a supposed imposition on reality. It is the supposititional human or mortal mind that bases the difficulties of human creatures, and men must look to spurious mind first and last for the origin of their troubles. In other words they must bring to account this mind and its thinking with the motive of eliminating it and all wrong thoughts by understanding that there is nothing beyond infinite good, divine Mind. Mortal thinking is the battle ground and the conflict is the putting hors de combat every single thought that does not measure up to the truth about the real man, the creation of the one God.

It is just on this very point that the threadbare saw about Alexander the Great was written, that he conquered the world yet he could not conquer himself, his own lustful and ambitious thinking. But Alexander was not so equipped as to have been able to make this conquest. With his phalanxes he swept over the land of Enoch and the land of Elijah, two men who in overcoming their own false material selfhood had overcome the whole world of evil so far as it applied to them. Yet, unless history is wrong, he failed to catch even a glimpse of the mighty power, infinite Principle, which made their lives rich in spiritual victory.

A stagnant business, then, is simply a stagnant belief of mortal mind, nothing more, and the battle is won when it is understood, and the understanding put into practice, that Truth or God is active and unfolds only life or animation. A disordered body is entirely a disordered belief of the carnal mind. It has no power to afflict when supplanted by the knowledge that perfection is brought forth by spiritual, true intelligence as its own idea, and Mind and its idea is all. It is so with sin and evil and every discord. Difficult as it may seem, the demand is to disregard the material condition and prevent the harboring of discordant thought. The battle begins and ends on this basis and it is Principle expressed that wins the everlasting victory.

Courtesy of the Gallery on the Moors, East Gloucester, Massachusetts

"The Ginny Fleet," from the painting by Alice Worthington Ball

The Election Count

In the Council Chamber, to which a policeman admits me after scanning my paper, I find most of the company gathered and the Under-Sheriff already getting to work. The ballot-boxes—each with the name of its polling station lettered in white upon its black-japan varnish, each strapped with red tape and sealed—stand in a row along one side of the room, with two constables in charge. The counting and checking clerks have pulled in their chairs around the long baize-covered table. Aloft, on a balustraded platform, in the mayoralty throne, with a desk before him, the High Sheriff is taking his seat. . .

We invigilators meanwhile are strolling about, chatting in small groups. We numbered twenty-six—a baker's dozen for either candidate—and I remark that my fellow-Liberals have a shocking taste in ties. We have pocketed our party colors, and the two sides treat one another with careful politeness. The most of us gravitate around a sullen stove; for this waiting does not make for warmth, and, though the sunshine outside may flatter, the Council Chamber is chilly. A few gather towards the table as at length the Under-Sheriff calls for silence, and a constable fetches up the first ballot-box; but this brings a warning that until all ballot-boxes have been opened and the number of papers in each checked separately by the returning-officer's figures, we are not to approach—a precaution against our learning how the poll has run in separate districts. . . .

"Four-six-seven!" snaps out the Under-Sheriff, announcing the numbers of the last box.

The High-Sheriff consults his list of returns. "Polling station, Gantick. Four-six-seven. Right."

The papers are swept back into the box. Now the real business is about to begin, and we are marshaled up for it—two invigilators to stand behind each counting-clerk and watch that he does his work correctly, letting no spoilt or doubtful paper pass. At first I range myself alongside an opponent who has been politely discussing with me for ten minutes (now I come to remember it) a small antiquarian matter in which we are both interested. But it seems that we are too many on this side of the table, and I walk round to find myself posted shoulder to shoulder with Squire ——, who accepts me with a friendly nod. I glance across the table and catch, all involuntarily, the eye of a counting-clerk opposite. I know him, but am unaware of his politics. He is, of course, aware of mine, and I seem to detect a faint shake of the head and lift of the eyelid, which together hint that I may prepare myself for the worst. So I clutch at stoicism and prepare myself; but until this moment I had not known how strong my hopes really were. .

The contents of the boxes are now shot out upon the table in one great heap, and while the constables do this the counting-clerks reach forward with both hands and mix the papers in one huge mad salad. This mixing lasts for a couple of minutes, maybe. Then the counting begins in earnest. We have wasted an hour and a half, and already the crowd in the street grows impatient. We can hear them hurling challenges, starting party war-songs, hooting each other down.

My counting-clerk scoops a pile of papers in front of him and begins to sort rapidly. On each paper are two names with a penciled cross against one, and he sorts them to right and left—Our man to the left, the Admiral to the right. Blank, Dash—Blank—Dash, Dash, Dash. (Blank stands for Our Man, who heads each paper by alphabetical precedence; Dash for the Admiral). The Admiral is running three for Our Man's one . . . This is going to be Waterloo! After ten minutes of it I abandon hope and fall to composing the telegram I shall send home.

I glance down the table. The faces of my fellow-Liberals are grave, yet somehow they give me a ray of hope that we at our corner, in spite of the mixing, have struck a peculiarly unfavorable sample of the total pile, and that (to change metaphors) the tide will turn for us presently. But my eyes ought not to be wandering. I am warned of this by a gentle "Excuse me" from Squire —— at my side. He touches the clerk on the shoulder and with a finger indicates that he has laid one of our votes on the Admiral's heap. It was my business to discover the mistake, but, . . . Squire —— is an English gentleman. Hereafter for ten minutes I keep my eyes glued upon the papers flitting under the clerk's hand, . . . The tide is turning, but very slowly. When the clerk thinks he has papers enough on one or another of the heaps he counts back one hundred of them, pats the hundred into a neat packet, and passes it up to one of the four "checking-clerks," who count it over again, verify it, and pass it to the Under-Sheriff, who in turn passes it up to the High-Sheriff, who after a glance through his glasses, lays it to the left or right of his desk according as it belongs to Our Man or to the Admiral. . . . My rising hopes are dashed as I perceive that the Admiral already leads by six of the "centuries" (as I will call them). He (good fellow) stands a pace or two behind me, watching the business. His Agent steps back to him, and I catch the words, "Very well indeed, so far." I wonder that his tone is not more confident . . . when, again glancing along the table, I perceive that six "centuries" are lying there ready for the checking-clerks; and on three of them I can see that cross is for Our Man. . . .

Sure enough, four out of the next five "centuries" go to his pile; three now in arrear. Then another comes up for the Admiral: four. But the votes beneath my eye are running almost dead level now, with a slight—the slightest possible—advantage for Our Man. . . The two are running almost neck and neck. . . . The clerks work in a dead silence. . . . Of a sudden, Squire —— at my elbow, says quietly—"Your man is going to do it."

I command my voice to answer, as quietly, that I doubt it. Two "centuries" go up for the Admiral, one for Our Man; but under our eyes another has just been told for him. The clerks, who have counted all the papers they can reach, and are left with remnants of "centuries," pass these remnants across to be added to other packets. . . . All the great heap has been sorted now, and the piled packets, right and left of the High-Sheriff, stand exactly level!

The clerks have done. Three packets have yet to be handed up. One close by contains a hundred—I know, for I saw it counted—and belongs to Our Man. The other a little beyond, is, I can see, for the Admiral; and this seems of equal bulk. At the far end of the table a methodical little clerk is slowly counting up the third—a thin one. Whose?

"Twenty-one—twenty-two—twenty-three—"

The clerk who has counted the Admiral's parcel holds it up and says, "Seventy-seven in this."

"Twenty-four—twenty-five—twenty-six," counts the methodical little man at the end.

"Whose?"

"Twenty-seven," says the little man, patting his parcel, "For Mr. Blank."

Our Man is in, by just fifty votes.—"News from the Duchy," by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.

Old Paris

Those of us who can remember Paris before the second Empire of 1852 have seen not a few quarters of the city much in the state in which they were at the Revolution, and even in the days of the Grand Monarque. The sky-line was infinitely broken and varied, instead of being a geometric and uniform line of cornice, as we now for the most part observe it. And the streets had a frontage-line as irregular as the sky-line; they went meandering about or gently swaying to and fro, in a highly picturesque and inconvenient way. There was hardly a single street with a strictly geometric straight line in all Paris down to the first Empire. Now the ground plan of Paris looks as if an autocrat had laid it out in equal parallelograms from an open plain. What old Paris was down to the end of the last century we may gather from bits of Sylvestre, Chastillon, Méryon, Martial, Gavarni and others; but not much of it can still be seen extant.

If the curious traveller would follow up the Rue St. Denis or the Rue St. Martin, two of the oldest streets in Europe, from their intersection by the Rue de Rivoli to the circular boulevard, where they are terminated by the Porte St. Denis and the Porte St. Martin respectively, he would get some idea of the look of Paris at the Revolution of 1789. The grand Boulevard de Sevastopol, one of Haussman's boldest, and perhaps most useful creations, opens a vast thoroughfare between the old streets of St. Denis and St. Martin, and by diverting the traffic, has no doubt prevented or delayed their transformation. Hence these two streets, which date from the earliest age of the city, have partially retained their original lines, when they were country lanes through woods and meadows, and to some extent they keep their old sky-line and façade. There are corners in them still where the old street aspect of Paris may be seen almost intact. And the student of antiquities who cared to follow up the remnants of these medieval thoroughfares in the spirit in which he explores the canals of Venice and the "vicoli" of Florence, who would trace back the history of St. Jacques and St. Merri, St. Leu, St. Nicolas des Champs, the Place des Innocents, and the vast convent of St. Martin, all of which he would meet in his walk, would have a most suggestive insight into the medieval state of the city. And it would be well to add to the walk by following up such streets as those of Rue Vieille du Temple, Rue des France Bourgeois, and its collateral streets, with the Hôtels Barbettes, de Béthune, de Soubise, and Carnavalet, ending with the old Place Royale. A few days thus spent, with adequate histories such as those of Guilhermy, Fournier, Viollet-le-Duc, Dulaure, Hamerton, Lacroix, Hoffbauer, or the popular guides of Miss Beale, Hare or Joanne, would be rewarded by pleasure and instruction.—Frederic Harrison.

The Busy Wharves of Gloucester

Nobody knows exactly when Gloucester really started. The Dorchester Company of Merchant Adventurers sent out a company of fishermen from England in 1623. But matters went badly, and after two years of struggle some of these men went back to England, and the rest to Naumkeag, later Salem, with Roger Conant. Some writers say that a few remained to carry along the colony, others deny it. At least there was a permanent settlement there some time before 1639, and in 1642 the place was incorporated as a township. These early settlers tried to make their living by farming, but finally they gave up the somewhat desperate job of growing their sustenance out of the Cape Ann granite, and began to gather it out of the sea.

To be sure, a few of the inhabitants still turn their attention to the granite; but it is to quarry it, not to make farms of it. The stone is of fine quality, and particularly dark. . . .

We had meant to wander about most of the morning in the elm-shaded streets of the living part of the town, but since the whole slope of Gloucester is toward the harbour and it seems to be continually directing you there, we soon found ourselves back on the water's edge, and handily in reach of a little double-decked boat that ferries across the harbour to East Gloucester. We got on the upper deck to see all we could of the crowded shipping that kept the water dancing and slapping. Little power boats sneaked in and out among the big fellows like boys in a crowd, and gave shrill little whistles and tootings equally boylike. The harbour is very long and narrow, having not an inch to spare, and yet has to give over a good deal of space to an island almost in the very middle of its being, an island called by the fascinating name of Five Pound. . . .

We lingered on the wharves, enchanted by the view of Gloucester opposite, a view that can not be beaten for utter picturesqueness and variety. Right about us the busy wharves, beyond the swinging water full of reflections and colour, crowded with every type of fishing boat and coastwise trader, with foreign vessels and pleasure craft.—"Old Seaport Towns," Hildegarde Hawthorne.

A Tale of Flowers

The geum has petals of velvet,
Golden and brown in hue,
And the flax bush, set in the pavement,
Discs of bewildering blue. . . .

Lily-buds float on the water,
And beyond the pond's stone edge
Lavender blows, with the crimson
Rose of the four-square hedge.

Grey-green leaves of the willow
Whisper and shudder and shrink,
And the hot blue spire of delphinium
Is dusted over with pink.

Big prim bushes are covered
With tassels of heliotrope,
And the waves of the rambler roses
Rush down the brown bank's slope.
—"D" in Cambridge Poets, 1914-1920.

Along Kampala Road

"Although our stay in Entebbe was too short to make anything like a thorough study of the country of which it was the eastern outlet," writes Caroline Kirkland in "African Highways," "I soon grew familiar with the different African types to be met with in the throngs that daily filled the broad, red highway. I could readily distinguish the Nubians, who had come down from the north. They were, as a rule, much blacker than the Baganda, while their hair was curled into tight, close ringlets. Their general effect was of an inferior type. But the Baganda are superior to most African tribes. They are not so tall or fine in physique as the Kavirondo or Maisai, but they are well formed and their features are much better, approaching the Egyptian type. . . .

"The language is most melodious, especially when spoken by the soft, rich voices of the Baganda. Their salutation is quite elaborate. I tried to learn it, but never could quite grasp the soft and often repeated vowels and grunts:

"'Otiano!'
"'Otia!'
"'Otiano!'
"'Aa!'
"'M'm!'

and so on, with brilliant smiles, in this manner would the bolder natives greet me on the broad Kampala Road.

"What a place this road was! The low mud houses, or more pretentious corrugated iron ones, faced each other on either side of an enormously broad highway, whose red earthen surface was hard beaten by much passing. The courts were held in a comfortable building at the main corner, where the Front Road meets the Kampala Road. It was a one-story structure, with verandas on the east front and windows on all four sides, open to the breeze. It was guarded by askaris or native police in khaki uniforms. . . .

"The wide Front Road is bordered on one side by high hedges, through which one catches glimpses of lovely, flowering gardens and cosy looking bungalows. While on the other side the land slopes in broad green fields to the lake. Entebbe cattle, humped back and wide horned, graze on these meadows. Tall, thick-foliaged incense-trees grow each in solitary state in scattered clumps, while ant-hills of varying sizes and shapes further diversify their grassy sweep."

Magpie Song

Navajo

The Magpie! The Magpie! Here underneath
In the white of his wings are the footsteps of morning.
It dawns! It dawns!
—"The Book of Indian Poems."

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Williamstown Conference

As ELIHU ROOT remarked at the close of the Institute of Politics conducted by Williams College, most people in the United States have not been accustomed to consider international affairs thoroughly. Yet these broad affairs must be clearly presented for intelligent popular discussion in order that the public opinion requisite to bring about progress may be developed. For a month, at Williamstown, this right presentation has been excellently started. Of the speakers, Lord Bryce especially knows how to present facts in simple order and to draw sure conclusions from them with that exact lucidity which helps the average person who desires to reason logically. His tremendous experience in analyzing and understanding the ways of government, his animation and enthusiasm of thought and language, and his kindly positiveness of manner all combine to make him an admirable teacher of democracy for the public both in the United States and throughout the rest of the world.

The forum conducted at Williamstown has shown how a comparatively small but varied group of people can make a great deal of progress in reasoning on international affairs for the benefit of the whole public. In answer to his own question, "What can the individual do?" Lord Bryce brought out in conclusion that the public opinion of nations is developed by the best efforts of individuals. Right thinking on the part of the individual must precede right reasoning and right decisions by states, for the state in a democracy should represent in its acts the progress of public opinion that is on a right basis. In "Modern Democracies" Lord Bryce says: "As the excellence of public opinion—its good sense, its tolerance, its pervasive activity—is the real test of a nation's fitness for self-government, so the power it exerts, being constantly felt as the supreme arbiter irrespective of electoral machinery, is the best guarantee for the smooth and successful working of popular government, and the best safeguard against revolutionary violence." At the close of his final address to the Institute he emphasized this point at considerable length.

This Institute of Politics, which is to be held again for a month next summer, and also the summer after that, is a way of studying the truth about international affairs in an orderly manner, so that this truth may be the more easily expressed to the public in every community from which those attending the forum come and in which the published reports of the discussions are distributed. For freedom of study, undisturbed by throngs of the merely curious, Williamstown, in the Berkshires of Massachusetts, is a far better place than New York or any other large city would have been. Here at Williams College were gathered only some of the more serious students of democracy who can be of real service to the public because of their attendance at the forum.

People generally must, of course, learn to do their own thinking about international affairs and feel that these are their immediate concern. They need to understand the main facts of the international situation now. The survey presented at Williamstown afforded an excellent nucleus of a wider knowledge, but that wider knowledge can be attained only by careful study and individual thought. They must learn to coordinate for themselves the main facts of international affairs.

The people need to realize also that, as Lord Bryce says, "Some kind of joint action by the states of the world is urgently needed, and instead of recoiling from difficulties we must recognize the urgency and go forward." The difficulties in the way of disarmament and cooperation among nations are certainly not greater than the difficulties of war. The breadth and impartiality of Lord Bryce's analysis of the possible forms of cooperation show what may be expected from those who recognize the urgency and go forward, surveying world conditions and stating fairly what they see. For this progress, the remark which Abraham Lincoln once made to John Hay, "We must use the tools we have," is wise advice. Thus Lord Bryce is convinced of the wisdom of going forward on the basis of the cooperation already arranged. This was part of his final message to the forum.

This forum, which is to be continued by Williams College, should not be allowed to degenerate into an opportunity for propaganda. By next summer some of the problems considered this year will doubtless have been solved, but the problems which then remain must be studied from such an international point of view as that of Lord Bryce, in order that progress may continue. If, at a round-table discussion, or in a public address, merely the selfish aims of various nations are presented, the purpose of the Institute of Politics is not fulfilled. It is the understanding of the truth that must be sought, and the seeking requires such enthusiasm, clarification of thought, and surety of advance as have been manifested in the best work of the conference just finished. Though the working out of a satisfactory form of international cooperation will be a continuous development, only through intelligent consideration of the problem from the standpoint of truth, rather than expediency, is the task rightly undertaken. Lord Bryce declared with the utmost vigor, "The old world cannot be left where it is now. If people do not destroy war, war will destroy them." It is for each individual to comprehend that his own action on the basis of truth and equity is his service in this essential destruction of war and in the shaping of right international policy.

World Progress of Prohibition

ONE of the most welcome and encouraging of the many international gatherings which have taken place within the last few years was surely the recent meeting of the World Prohibition Federation at Lausanne. When the federation was first organized, some twelve years ago, prohibition, as Mr. Guy Hayler put it in his presidential address at Lausanne, was "like a cry in the wilderness." Today Mr. Hayler can speak, with no fear of being accused of exaggeration, of "the triumph of an international fellowship of prohibitionists which links East and West in a great determination to sweep the traffic in intoxicants from the commerce and social life of the world." The fact is that it is only when the world situation in regard to prohibition is reviewed, country by country, that the full extent of the progress which has been made during the past few years can be accurately gauged. The tremendous example of the United States and the Dominion of Canada may seem to dwarf progress in other directions, but, when due allowance is made for the greater difficulties of solving the problem in Europe, for instance, it is seen that the advance to be recorded is in every way encouraging.

Discussing this aspect of the situation, at Lausanne, Mr. Hayler pointed out that Iceland had led the way in European prohibition with a dry law in 1912. Finland has decided to retain the prohibition law passed in 1907, and put into effect in 1919. Quite recently, Norway, as the result of a national referendum, prohibited the use of spirits and strong wines. Sweden is entering upon the last phase of a successful struggle along the same lines, whilst Poland has already a local option law enabling the prohibition of all alcoholic liquors containing more than 2½ per cent of alcohol.

As to the situation in Great Britain, Mr. Hayler evidently does not find it at all discouraging. "Next to the American prohibition triumph," he declared, "nothing would give to moral forces throughout the world such an impetus as victory for prohibition in Great Britain." The latest test of public feeling in the matter in the recent local option vote in Scotland Mr. Hayler is far from regarding as a failure for prohibition. Very justly he pointed out that 461,396 out of a total of 1,201,206 voted for no-license; that no-license has actually been adopted in 41 areas, and that 35 areas have secured reduction. As far as Asia is concerned, although largely protected by its religion from widespread intemperance, there is a strong prohibition movement in India, whilst public opinion is undoubtedly every day becoming more alert to the necessity of preventing the liquor interests driven out of the West from seeking new fields for exploitation in the East. Prohibition is also a question of the hour in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, and no one who understands the actual situation in these countries can fail to regard with satisfaction the progress that is being made. It would, in fact, seem that Mr. Hayler is more than justified in declaring that "there are signs of a world revolution in habits of the people as far as intoxicants are concerned."

Dealing with the American Indian

AS OFTEN happens in such cases, the attack made on the Indian Bureau by M. Clyde Kelly (R.), of Pennsylvania, in the United States House of Representatives, appears in quite a different light after hearing from the Bureau. It is safe to say that the people of the United States earnestly wish their government to deal fairly and generously with the American Indians, and to be informed if it fails thus to deal with them. Just this attitude toward the red men largely accounts for the degree of attention with which Mr. Kelly's rather violent speech was received among those interested in the Indians' welfare. The statement which it promptly drew from officials of the Bureau, however, is of a nature to convince the average fair-minded citizen that the representative from Pennsylvania was mistaken in at least some of his utterances, and that he exaggeraed the conditions to which he objected, if, indeed, he did not permit himself to be used by those who would exploit the Indian.

Mr. Kelly's main charge seems to have been that the Indian Bureau deliberately seeks to keep its charges on the reservations, and to prevent them from becoming independent, self-supporting and self-reliant citizens, in order to perpetuate the Bureau in office and insure permanent employment for the members of its staff. But when it is authoritatively stated that the salaries paid to the employees of this Bureau are the lowest in any government department, and average only $1200 a year, much of the apparent force of Mr. Kelly's declarations and professed convictions disappears. The fact brought out that half of the more than 5000 employees are Indians, and that they are paid the same wages as others, is interesting to the well-wishers of the descendants of the early inhabitants. It is also satisfactory to know, from representatives of the Bureau, that the only control exercised with regard to the Indians is over their property, and that all those on the reservations are at liberty to leave at any time and to engage in any vocation. In fact, it is announced that less than two-thirds of the Indians of the country now reside on the reservations. Emphasis is given by the Bureau, and with excellent reason, to the necessity of guarding the Indian holding property against those who would induce him to part with his possessions to his distinct loss. According to the Bureau's own records and plain statements, this has been the Indian's melancholy experience in far too many instances, when he has undertaken to manage his affairs alone.

It is true that the Indian Bureau has a large and far-flung establishment to administer, and that those mainly responsible may have difficulty in ascertaining if all those of its staff are making themselves genuinely helpful to the legitimate beneficiaries of the organization. It is right that Congress should interest itself in the development of the Indian for his own best interest and for that of the country. And if anyone connected with the Indian service is guilty of using his knowledge of the financial affairs of any Indian for personal advantage, or to advance the projects of any impostor, no effort should be spared to remedy the situation.

The Indian is by no means the least beneficiary of national prohibition, and this boon will no doubt be a great factor in protecting him from conspiracies such as have, in many cases, bereft him of his possessions in the past.

South China's Protest

THAT the acceptance, by the Peking Government, of President Harding's invitation to a conference on disarmament and the Pacific problem, in Washington, would be followed by a protest from Canton, was almost inevitable. For some time past, the Canton Government, under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has lost no opportunity to emphasize the fact that China is really divided, and that Canton will accept no kind of compromise with Peking that does not involve "the establishment of a real democratic régime in China." In his statement, issued the other day in Washington, Mr. Ma Soo, personal representative of Dr. Sun, insisted that there were two governments in China; that the orders of Peking are not observed in the South; and that the South controls absolutely six of the richest and by far the most important provinces of the Chinese Republic, together with several provinces that are more or less independent of Peking and have representatives in the government of the South.

Peking, Mr. Ma Soo declares, may insist that it speaks for the whole of China, and may even try to pick out a few politicians in Shanghai, who were formerly connected with the Southern Government, to join in the official delegation, so as to give an appearance of unity. He maintains, however, that whatever the decisions of the conference may be, although consented to by the Peking delegation, they will not be recognized by the South, still less can they be binding on the people of South China.

Now all this may be perfectly true. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, about the time of his election as "extraordinary President of China" last June, declared that the members of the assembly, dissolved four years ago, constituted the only legal national assembly, and that, as the Canton Government, which elected him President, was composed entirely of members of this assembly drawn from the North and South, he was the only legal president of China. The fact remains, however, that these considerations have little or no bearing upon the question. It can hardly be doubted that, if Peking and Canton faced the matter dispassionately, they would recognize that, on the subjects likely to be discussed at Washington, there is not much difference in their views. Dr. Sun Yat-sen may regard the division of China at the moment as inevitable, yet no one, it may be ventured, desires the unity of China more earnestly than does Dr. Sun. It goes without saying, therefore, that Dr. Sun will be well advised to refrain from any action which may tend to render cleavage between the North and South deeper and more permanent. More than once, in the past, Dr. Sun has expressed his willingness to have "yet another revolution" rather than submit to autocracy, which he insists characterizes the Peking Government. The fact remains, however, that an agreement to unite with Peking in the matter of the Chinese delegation to Washington need not involve any surrender of ideals, but can only increase the possibility of their achievement in the future.

The Dramatists' Turn Again

DRAMATISTS, by more indications than one, are to have their innings during the coming theatrical season, coming again into their rightful dominant place which has been occupied largely for the last six or seven years by playwrights. That is, men and women in considerable numbers, who have something of their own to say in the form of drama are promised a hearing by the producers, who almost from the beginning of the war until early this year were, in general, confident that the public wanted nothing more substantial than the "derivative" entertainments composed in the form of plays by persons expert in retelling twice-told tales.

There is enough good news in a single event in the New York theaters during the past week to offset the disappearance of that dear old pearl necklace in the course of the plots of three of the current new offerings on Broadway. For a playwright who has purveyed machine-made thrillers for 20 years past, at the rate of four or five every year, has proved his mettle by writing a play dealing with real characters concerned with the drama of every day in a New England town. He has forgotten all the claptrap that he can handle so easily, and has set forth his personages with a truthfulness that proves again that character in drama is plot. All that is necessary is to provide the play with characters, instead of puppets.

Does not the difference between the playwright and the dramatist lie there? The former deals only in puppets. The personages of his plays exist only for the sake of the plot, and their motives alter accommodatingly in the course of the play to fit the needs of his cast-iron narrative. A real character in one of these machine-made plays would give away the whole show. Who has not had the experience of seeing a neat piece of theatrical artifice made to seem the shoddy, imitative thing that it really is by a strong piece of acting in some minor part that the playwright never intended to be noticed? Some canny playwrights see to it that nothing that can project an effect of nature ever gets into the neat little artifices they call plays. A baby, or even a dog, appearing for two minutes on the brittle scene would disturb all the niceties. One touch of nature makes his whole theater world totter.

Now the dramatist, on the other hand, seeks an effect of naturalness, instead of doing everything possible to keep it out of his plays. Going to nature for his models, he welcomes anything that will heighten the effect of naturalness, anything, that is to say, within the limitations of his medium. He does not seek to bring real bushes upon the stage, in a garden scene, because he has no real house on the stage. Nor would there be any advantage in having a real house and bushes. That is not the sort of natural effect he is seeking. In his stage setting, as in his plays, he is seeking an illusion of reality, not actuality itself. In the same way the painter of ability makes a picture of a scene as it looks, not as it is. If he were to paint the scene as it is, the finished picture would be a commonplace map, with everything but the facts left out. Compare a painting by Sargent with one by any mediocre painter, and the distinction becomes obvious at a glance.

It is because Barrie is a Sargent, or perhaps one should say a Vermeer, among makers of plays that he is to be classed as a dramatist. Everything he sees takes on an individual meaning, which he is able to project into a play in a way that means much to the world and much to himself. No one else could have said it in just his words, and yet his message is universal as well as individual.

When it can be said of a man's plays that no one else could have written them, there you have a dramatist—Galsworthy, Pinero, Barrie, Shaw, Claudel, Gillette, Hauptmann, Benavente, Thomas, Molnar, to name a few only of the contemporary leading writers for the stage. Many of these men were in eclipse during the war and since, but now new plays by them are coming to the stage from the store of their work in the years between. For most of them have continued their work in spite of the vogue of theatrical piffle. They knew that the theater public would come to yearn for more substantial fare, as it always had in the past at the end of more or less prolonged periods of emphasis upon stage trivialities.

Editorial Notes

"THE Pacific is the ocean of the future, and will probably be the center of world politics," says Prof. Frank Miller, New Zealand's delegate to the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference at Honolulu. It is by no means the first time that this expectation has been divulged recently. Cartographers who take it seriously must be genuinely alarmed. They could scarcely face with equanimity the prospect of being required to get out an attractive looking map of a "center of world politics" that is deep blue sea for 10,000 miles one way and 9000 the other, two-fifths of the earth's surface in fact, relieved only by a dust-like coating of island dots, something which they have hitherto employed merely as a blue border on plates of the hemispheres. Even in the case of the smaller Atlantic, they have rarely shown much readiness to illustrate the axiom that oceans link up, not separate. However, the changing needs of the world will no doubt in any case ride roughshod over the conventional and picturesque pages of the pre-war atlas.

A GLANCE at the respective railway systems of America and Britain in the holiday season will reveal how differently they react to the mood of the hour. While the American railways continue sedate, high-priced, unbending to the charms of holiday hilarity, their British counterparts will be found to relax completely and wholeheartedly. Once more, as in pre-war days, the English stations have presented the familiar rough-and-tumble scenes of embarkation, excursionist crowds, with sand-spades, buckets, lunch-baskets and other necessary accouterments rushing helter-skelter for the special trains at reduced fares bound for Brighton, Margate, Hove, Hastings, North Wales, the Scottish lochs, and a hundred other fields for enjoyment, for one-day, two-day, five-day, ten-day, week-end or mid-week outings. But then, of course, in England, the automobile cannot yet be said to have become a necessary part of the family's holiday equipment.

THE American publisher, according to an English authority, knows he is safe in reprinting in New York any book which has caught on in England first, but the English publisher cannot be so sure of succeeding in England with a book that is selling even in hundreds of thousands in America. "There's a reason," of course, and it is given as the difference in the point of view. But the writer seems to be indulging in a dangerous sort of generalization. Is the assumption true, in the first place? If it is, then the logical inference is that the judgment of London is something to conjure with, and the judgment of New York an uncertain and unreliable quantity. But, however that may be, it still remains obvious that if the different point of view of the writer affects the sale of American books in England, the same objection may equally apply to books of English origin which are offered for sale in America. What have the American publishers to say about it?

A FORM of dishonesty in professional baseball, almost on a par with that displayed by the men who confessed that they purposely lost the 1919 World Series, is the very evident indisposition on the part of members of certain clubs to play to the best of their ability, hoping that, by so conducting themselves, they will be "sold" or "traded" to a club with a higher championship standing. Congeniality of surroundings, in the estimation of such players, depends first upon the likelihood of engaging in a world series, and next in order, upon the prospect of obtaining a gratuitous "bonus" over and above the terms of contract, and a definite proximity to brightly lighted pleasure resorts. Legislation by baseball authorities against demeanor of this kind should not be necessary. The manager of a club, "favored" for the moment by the caprice of this or that "star," is in turn, to judge by precedent, none too secure in his newest acquisition.

NO POLITICIAN in his day was better known than Sir William Harcourt, "the Squire of Malwood." Malwood was not exactly an estate. It was a small patch of ground near an old earthwork in the New Forest. It had taken Sir William's fancy, and here he decided he would build himself a comfortable home. Over a hundred creepers of different kinds clung to the walls; the belt of surrounding trees was carefully tended; and in the hedges little apertures were cut so that one got unexpected views of the distant landscape. Sir William's son inherited the property, and he has now parted with it. Association between men and things has not the durability of old days, in fact severance of such associations is the rule rather than the exception. Chamberlain and Highbury are dissociated. How long before Hawarden ceases to know the name of Gladstone, and Hughenden that of Disraeli?